A JOURNEY FROM GIBRALTAR TO MALAGA;

WITH

A View of that Garriſon and its Environs; a Particular Account of the Towns in the Hoya of MALAGA; the Ancient and Natural Hiſtory of thoſe Cities, of the Coaſt between them, and of the Mountains of RONDA.

ILLUSTRATED WITH

THE MEDALS OF EACH MUNICIPAL TOWN;

AND A CHART, PERSPECTIVES, AND DRAWINGS,

TAKEN IN THE YEAR 1772,

By FRANCIS CARTER, Eſq.

VOLUME THE FIRST.



Quondam, quanta fuit, Res geſtæ, Hiſpania monſtrant;
Hæ ſileant, Lapides, ipſaque Saxa docent.
Ambroſio Morales.

LONDON:
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MDCCLXXVII.

TO THE REVEREND
JEREMIAH MILLES, D. D. F. R. S.
DEAN OF EXETER,
PRESIDENT;

TO THE VICE PRESIDENTS, COUNCIL,
AND MEMBERS, OF THE LEARNED
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES:

THIS WORK, CHIEFLY TREATING OF THE
ROMAN AND MOORISH ANTIQUITIES
IN THE KINGDOM OF GRANADA,
IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,
PRESENTED, AND OFFERED,
TO THEIR PATRONAGE,

BY THEIR MOST OBEDIENT,

DEVOTED HUMBLE SERVANT,

FRANCIS CARTER.

Directions for placing the PLATES belonging to this WORK.

VOL. I.

VOL. II.

PREFACE.

THERE have been hitherto no other accounts of this coaſt publiſhed in our language, but the curſory remarks and vague deſcriptions of Engliſh gentlemen, who, making but a few days reſidence at its capital towns, often only as many hours, could not be expected (how much merit ſoever they might otherwiſe poſſeſs) to give any regular hiſtory of a people, with whoſe language they were wholly unacquainted: I have known Spain from my very childhood, ſince the year 1753, to 1773; all my time (except five years ſpent in France) was paſt in Andalucia and the kingdom of

Granada: during ſo long an abſence from my native country, I ſought conſolation through the ſtudy of that in which it was my lot to reſide.

I have engraved a *geographical* and *claſſical* chart of the country I deſcribe, which was drawn by myſelf on an entirely new plan; and, ſenſible of the utility, advantage, and, I had almoſt ſaid, abſolute neceſſity, of perſpective views, to complete and illuſtrate, even the beſt-written deſcriptions; from ſeven and twenty drawings, which I took of the different towns and places I paſt through, I have ſelected and engraved thirteen, in a ſcale ſuitable to the edition, and to be bound up with it: entertaining the moſt liberal opinion of the publick, I have not heſitated to advance a large ſum, which I can ill ſpare, being deſirous that a work which has coſt me ſo many years labour, might be accompanied with every poſſible embelliſhment.

The

The numerous inſcriptions I met with in my rout, I have, with no ſmall pains, accurately copied, and preſented to the publick in their original characters. When I was at Cartama, a poor illiterate native offered me for ſale, on a ſheet of Spaniſh paper, what *he called* copies of the Roman ſtones in that town; this manuſcript, as ſoon as I caſt my eye on it, I found to be a miſerable unintelligible ſcrawl, and immediately returned it, informing him that it could be of uſe to no one; and yet I have the greateſt reaſon to be aſſured, from the information of a learned member of the Society of Antiquaries, that this very paper has been preſented to them by an actual member of the Royal Society, who was for a few hours at Cartama ſome weeks after me; and who did not, I am perſuaded, reflect that ſuch erroneous inſcriptions, authorized by their reception among the archives of ſo reſpectable a Society, might lead

the ſearching Antiquary into endleſs faults and abſurdities.

The two plates of medals are moſt of them engraved from the originals in my cabinet, which will very ſhortly be rendered the compleateſt in this kingdom in the Spaniſh ſeries, by the addition of a capital collection from Spain, which its learned owner [a] has been forty years in forming, and who, in his letters to me, is pleaſed to expreſs himſelf deſirous, that they ſhould paſs before he died into the hands of a perſon who would properly value and ſtudy them, he being on the verge of the grave, and his great age and piety directing his attention to more ſerious ſubjects.

Theſe coins have been already publiſhed by Laſtinoſa, Velaſquez,

[a] Don Thomas Joſeph Calbelo, canon of the metropolitan church of Granada, whoſe cabinet is included by father Flores in the liſt of thoſe out of which he ſelected the medals, engraved in his 3d volume of Spaniſh and Gothick coins.

and

and Flores; but I thought the reader would take in good part that I ſhould put myſelf to an additional expence, in order to ſave him that of procuring thoſe very rare and coſtly books.

The numiſmatick ſcience is at length, I truſt, reſcued out of the heavy hands of the German pedants [*b*], and the coins delivered from the uniform rims in which their falſe taſte had fettered them; their ſtill more heavy compoſitions, written in a dead language, ſeem to be ſolely made to overwhelm and cruſh their readers under the weight of their enormous folios: father Flores and Monſieur Pellerin have more amply and elegantly inſtructed Spain and France, each in their native tongue, and in quarto, and engraved their coins with accuracy in their reſpective forms: ſorry am I to ſay, that, ſince the

[*b*] Goltzius, Geſner, Occo, Mediobarbo, Morell, Havercamp, Banduri, Beger, Leibe, &c.

days of Mr. Addiſon, no one has rendered the ſame ſervice to Great Britain [c], where every other ſcience

[c] I make no account of lord *Pembroke's Cabinet*, as that nobleman has not accompanied his plates with a ſingle ſheet of letter-preſs; and it is very clear, from the confuſed arrangement of them, that he did not underſtand many of the coins he engraved, which, like thoſe in the German books, are in circles: much leſs eſteem is due to the *Teſoro Britannico* of *Haym*; who, being by profeſſion a muſician, and totally illiterate, is more to be praiſed for attempting a work above his capacity, than blamed for his horrid execution of the engravings, all in circles, and the numerous and endleſs blunders he falls into, by endeavouring to explain them: a capital error I ſhall have occaſion in the following ſheets to correct; and, not to mention many others of the like nature, when he writes on the coins of Athens, which ſhew the head of Minerva reverſed by an owl in various attitudes, he explains each head to be that of an Athenian general. Accounting for a reverſe, which bears an owl ſitting in an olive tree; ridiculous to relate! he gravely tells his readers, that

ſcience is carried to its utmoſt perfection; and where the compleateſt, and moſt valuable collections have been formed by many private and noble individuals, by order and expence of Parliament, and by His MAJESTY himſelf, the auguſt Patron of all the Arts [c]: they are certainly the moſt perfect and moſt

that the body of this tree is the Tiara of Artabazes king of Perſia, on which the owl ſits exulting for the victory gained over that king by Cymon, whoſe head he will have to be repreſented on the other ſide; this very coin now lies in my cabinet.

[c] In the King's cabinet is the moſt numerous and richeſt ſeries of Roman gold in theſe kingdoms; the marquis of Rockingham poſſeſſes a noble and matchleſs collection of Roman large braſs; the muſeum of Dr. Hunter, and the cabinet of the Reverend Mr. Cratcherode, contain the moſt extenſive ſeries of Greek kings and cities, as well as of Roman ſilver; and the Etruſcan and Roman weights of Mr. Charles Combe can be equalled only by thoſe in the Britiſh Muſeum.

beautiful

beautiful monuments of antiquity, a pleaſing and inexhauſtible ſource of inſtruction to the Antiquary, the Student, and the Gentleman, and the beſt and moſt uſeful ſchool of the Statuary, the Architect, and the Painter.

When I mentioned the Gothick gold coins (vol. II. p. 234), deceived by the Spaniſh Antiquaries, I have inadvertently aſſerted them to be all in general of baſe alloy; which ſhould be only underſtood of thoſe in that ſeries which follow Siſebutus. The two coins of Reccaredus, in plate 2. lie in my cabinet, and are of fine gold, and in the flower of the die; whereas that which I have engraved of Egica and Witiza, the immediate predeceſſors of Don Rodrigo, appears to me to have more of ſilver than gold in its compoſition, for which reaſon perhaps father Flores in his *Medallas de los Reyes Godos*, has quoted it as ſilver.

Again.

Again, in treating of the arrival of the Carthaginians at Carteia (vol. I. p. 87.) I forgot to ſpeak of many coins of that people which I poſſeſs, and were *there* found by me; of them I have introduced ſix in my firſt plate, on which are ſeen the head of Proſerpine, the torch of Ceres, the horſe and palm of Africa, and the initial Phœnician character of the name of Carthage: the beauty and excellent workmanſhip of the Carthaginian coins, which are innumerable in all metals and ſizes, confirm the accounts handed to us by hiſtory, of their opulence and great trade; and inform us, that they carried the arts with them to Africa, from their mother Tyre, ages before they were known to Greece or Rome.

With the ſpecimens I have given of the Spaniſh Deſconocida coins, I have engraved one, whoſe legend, according to Velaſquez, is in the Elbyſinian language; the ten which fol-

low

low are in Celtiberian, the original characters of the oldest inhabitants of Spain of whom we have any account; and the three last certainly bear Phœnician letters. Should it hereafter be my fortune to be employed in Spain, it is my intention, and will ever be my inclination, to collect and class all these coins in their proper order, and throw every light on them that the materials left us will permit. A more agreeable and perhaps more useful task will be, to publish a complete series of the Spanish money from the time of the Goths, where Flores took leave of us, to this day.

I have promised, in the body of this work, at the desire of many learned friends, to write a treatise on the Spanish literature; which, I repeat, I shall be very happy to comply with, if the indispensable duty of providing for an only Infant may ever leave me

at leisure to pursue my favourite studies; for, as an excellent writer and philosopher of the present age has observed, *Poetry and Letters are the ornaments of prosperity, and afford the most pleasing consolation in every situation*; and indeed all science were vain and unavailing, if, at the same time that it enlightens and betters the heart, it did not teach us this useful lesson, *That human happiness is founded on wisdom and virtue, and that they will both be within our reach, even when deserted by friends and riches* [*e*].

Theobald's Road,
January 1, 1777.

[*e*] Sen. de Vitâ Beatâ.

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Antiques

TO THE REVEREND
JEREMIAH MILLES, D. D. F. R. S.
DEAN OF EXETER,
PRESIDENT;

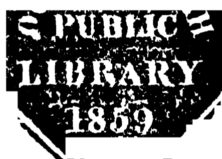
TO THE VICE PRESIDENTS, COUNCIL, AND MEMBERS, OF THE LEARNED SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES:

THIS WORK, CHIEFLY TREATING OF THE ROMAN AND MOORISH ANTIQUITIES IN THE KINGDOM OF GRANADA, IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED, PRESENTED, AND OFFERED, TO THEIR PATRONAGE,

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JOURNEY

FROM GIBRALTAR

TO MALAGA.



BOOK I.

CHAPTER I.

Book I.

Panegyrick of this Country.

OF all the countries in the known world, there is not perhaps any one province ſo worthy of our attention and curioſity, as that part of the kingdom of Granada which we are

 oing

GIBRALTAR. going to traverſe; none bleſt with a richer or more luxuriant climate; none more famous in Ancient Hiſtory; and none that can be compared with it, even in theſe our days, for any of thoſe natural gifts and bleſſings which are allowed to contribute to the pleaſure and happineſs of mankind.

Its Climate. To the beauty of its climate all the Roman Authors bear teſtimony. Lucan the Poet ſpeaks with complacency of the ſerenity and perpetual clearneſs of the ſky about Gibraltar; and Pliny, who reſided here many years, in the laſt words of his Natural Hiſtory, after having through a laudable partiality given the preference to his native Italy, renders juſtice to the Southern coaſt

of

of Spain, and affirms *that* only of all others can be compared with it. Book I.

Its Fertility.

Strabo [*a*] likewife celebrates the great fertility and abundance of this country, which he ftiles *marvellous*; and informs us that in his days not only Italy, but feveral other provinces of the Roman Empire, were hence yearly fupplied with large quantities of wine, the very beft wheat, and fineft oil; the fuperior qualities of which articles are much extolled by the Poet Statius.

Julius Cæfar [*b*], in his excellent Commentaries, calls Spain a moft healthy region; and Juftin the Hiftorian [*c*] paffes great encomiums on

[*a*] Lib. iii.
[*b*] Lib. iii.
[*c*] Lib. xliv.

GIBRALTAR. its mildneſs, obſerving that it was placed in a happy temperature, not ſo hot as Africk, nor ſubject to the cold winds of France; and true it is, in no part of the globe you breathe a purer air, where the winters are more moderate, or the ſummer's ſun more benign: and whoever obſerves this coaſt with attention, will find its vallies plenteous and abundant beyond compariſon; its gardens and orchards full of all manner of pleaſant fruits, and its mountains teeming with gold and ſilver, and univerſally cloathed with the rich vine. The ſea that bounds it is famous for its fiſh [*d*]; and the very

[*d*] Vitellius the Roman Emperor uſed to have veſſels of three banks of oars continually employed to fetch the delicate fiſh of the Streights of Gibraltar. "Muræenarum lactes, a Carpatheo uſque "fretoque Hiſpaniæ per navarchos ac triremes "petitarum commiſcuit." Sueton. lib. ix.

rivers

rivers are not only ſalubrious, but have their ſands enriched with gold [e]. I will ſum up the juſt pane-

[e] Strabo aſſures us that the rivers of Spain run upon golden ſands, and that grains of the fineſt gold were found in them; ſuch the Romans called *Palas*. He adds, that out of the very ſtones of the rivers they frequently extracted pieces of gold as big as nuts. Ambroſio Morales informs us, he ſaw a grain of gold taken out of a river, that was as large as a Garavanzo pea.

The Darro at Granada was called in Latin *Dat Aurum* from the quantities of gold grains found in its ſands. The golden altar of the pariſh church of San Gil at Granada is entirely compoſed of them; and that city, when the Emperor Charles V. paid them a viſit in 1526, preſented him with a ſumptuous crown, the ore of which was likewiſe fiſhed out of the ſame river.

The waters of the Darro were by the Moors accounted very wholeſome; and to this day the phyſicians eſteem its banks and air of peculiar ſervice to decayed conſtitutions; the very cattle are ſaid to receive inſtant benefit, when diſordered, by drinking in it.

GIBRALTAR. gyrick of this country in the words of a learned Fleming [f], who travelled over it in the year 1560.

"Quaqua enim verſus ex ea pro-
"ſpexeris, habes quod Naturæ ac
"Dei bonitatem, agrique Grana-
"tenſis felicitatem admireris, ita ut
"incredibili oblectatione oculorum
"ſenſum afficiat."

Ancient names of this Province: By the Phœnicians called Tarteſides. By the Greeks Iberia.

The Phœnicians ſtyled this province Tarteſides [g]; after them the Greeks called all the ſouth of Spain Iberia; and, as a mark of their eſteem, placed in it the river Lethe and the Elyſian fields.

[f] Georgius Hoffnagal, Civitates Orbes Terræ. Cologne.

[g] "This region was called Tarteſides "which the Turduli now inhabit." Strabo, iii.

The

The Carthaginians, a nation greedy of gain, extremely coveted the mines they found here; and after them the Romans were ſo charmed with this province, that they abandoned their native country in troops, eſtabliſhing in it no leſs than eight colonies, and among them numbers of ſenatorial families. In the days of Strabo were found in the city of Cadiz alone five hundred of the equeſtrian order, ſo that the country became inſenſibly peopled with Roman citizens, from whoſe moſt noble progeny ſprung renowned philoſophers, celebrated poets, great ſtateſmen, and even the worthieſt emperors of Rome,

Book I.

" Quid dignum memorare tuis Hiſpania terris
" Vox humana valet ?——
" Dives equis, frugum facilis, precioſa metallis,
" Principibus fœcunda piis. Tibi ſæcula debent
" Trajanum : Series his fontibus Ælia fluxit.

GIBRALTAR. " Hinc Senior Pater, hinc juvenum diademata
" fratrum,
" Hæc generat qui cuncta regant: nec laude
" virorum
" Censeri contenta fuit, nisi Matribus æquè
" Vinceret, & gemino certatim splendida sexu;
" Flaccillam [h], Mariamque daret, pulcramque
" Serenam [i]."

The Romans, to express their veneration for Spain, painted her an Heroine, armed with an helmet, her right hand bearing a shield, and two darts; and published it on their gold and silver money, in letters at full length [k], or by the symbols of its arms and products as in a gold coin [l] struck in Rome during his third consulship

[h] Flacilla wife of Theodore the Great, Maria wife of Honorius, and Serena wife of Stilico.
[i] Claudian. Pan. Reg. Serenæ.
[k] See medal N° 1.
[l] See medal N°. 2.

by

by Adrian, who was born in Italica, and has perpetuated therein the memory of his natal country, by the well-known types of the rabbit, and olive tree.

Book I.

"Bætis olivifera crinem redimite corona[m]!"

And again, Catullus in his 35th poem,

"Tu præter omnes une de capillatis
"CUNICULOSÆ Celtiberice fili
"Egnati———"

By its ancient Inhabitants Turditania.

The "rabbit-bearing Celtiberia," as Catullus calls this country, was, according to Pliny[n], peopled by the Celtiberians of Lusitania, long before the time of the Romans, and from them called the province of the Celtici, as appeared to him from the similitude of the religion, tongue, and manners

By the Celtiberians Celtici.

[m] Martial, lib. xii. ep. c.
[n] Lib. iii. cap. 1.

of

GIBRALTAR. of the people; many ages before which event, that part of Spain round Carteia formed the moſt flouriſhing kingdom of the Turditani.

By the Romans Bœtica.

It was afterwards by the Romans named Bœtica, one of the three provinces into which they divided the peninſula of Spain: notwithſtanding the Turduli or Turdetani ſtill retained their name; but further to the eaſtward, the biſhoprick of Malaga, and as far as Carthagena, was called the region of the Baſtuli, as we learn from Ptolemy.

By the Carthagenians Baſtulia.

By the Vandals and Goths Vandalia.

The Vandals, on the decline of the Roman empire, having overrun this country, had the honour of impoſing its preſent name, according to the archbiſhop Don Rodrigo [*o*], who

[*o*] Hiſtoria de los Oſtrogodos, cap. ii.

affirms

affirms the Vandals Silingi called the country Vandalia, and thence Andalufia, Book I.

The Goths, by whom they were quickly fucceeded, did not change it; nor the Moors, who conquered and poffeffed it feven hundred years: they ufed to ftile it Andaluz. By the Moors Andaluz.

The hill of Gibraltar is placed in 36 degrees and feven minutes North latitude, according to the tables of Ptolemy, verified by modern obfervations. Its fituation is very remarkable, advancing into the fea from the main land like a fitula or bucket; an idea which caufed the Greeks to name it Calpe, Defcription of the Hill of Gibraltar.

Καλπη

GIBRALTAR.

Καλπη ορος και στηλη της εντος θαλασσης [p].

"The mountain of Calpe, and column
"in the inner ſea."

Pomponius Mela very juſtly deſcribes it,

"Penè totus in marc prominens [q]."

And Strabo, with equal exactneſs, "Calpe is a mountain not very large, "but very high and erect, and ap-"pears at a diſtance in the form of "an iſland [r]."

Its Length.

It is near a league long from North to South, in breadth irregular from half to three quarters of a mile, and its towering head frequently hid in the clouds [ſ].

[p] Ptol. lib. ii. cap. 4.
[q] Lib. i. cap. 6.
[r] Lib. iii.
[ſ] The ſummit of the rock is about 1400 feet perpendicular above the ſea.

Gibraltar is joined to the Continent by a neck of low and deep ſand, of the ſame breadth with itſelf, but which widens conſiderably towards the Spaniſh lines: this iſthmus is near a league long, and, with the oppoſite coaſt of Spain, forms a noble and ſafe bay eight miles over, in which ride vaſt fleets of merchant-men, who repair from all parts of the Mediterranean, and are here obliged to wait for an eaſtern wind, without which no ſhip can ſail out of the Streights.

Book I.

It is a Peninſula.

The hill is of ſuch an irregular form, that, when you are near, you can never ſee it all from any one part: its head clearly faces the Eaſt; thence to the caſtle, and beyond Crouchet's garden it fronts the North; forward as far as the Signal-houſe the North-Weſt,

Its irregular Form.

GIBRALTAR. where it takes a ſharp turn, and continues to Europa Point due South: by reaſon of which oblique ſituation, when you approach the town from the inundation, you can ſee no farther of the rock than the caſtle, and even in the town your ſight is bounded by Charles V's wall; again, after you have paſt the South gate and got upon the red ſands, the town vaniſhes from you, and all the hill with it to the North of the Signal-houſe. The back of the rock is ſcalped and inacceſſible, and it is this peculiar circumſtance that forms its chief ſtrength.

Calpe one of the Pillars of Hercules. Writers in general agree that the Pillars of Hercules were placed in the Streights (though none of them can tell where); and that, after they periſhed by time, the two mountains

of

of Calpe and Abyla remained with the names; as ſay Pomponius Mela [*t*], Solinus [*u*], Dionyſius [*w*], &c. It was the cuſtom in all ages to build pillars and monuments at the term of any celebrated expedition, the moſt ancient of which is that of the Patriarch Jacob [*x*]. Alexander likewiſe erected altars in India in imitation of Hercules and Bacchus.

No ancient Town on Calpe.

Thoſe writers who have endeavoured to prove that there was a town built on the rock of Gibraltar by the Phœnicians are clearly miſtaken, as Mela, Strabo, Ptolemy, and all the ancient geographers, who ſo particularly de-

[*t*] Lib. ii. cap. 6.
[*u*] Cap. 26.
[*w*] De Situ Orbis.
[*x*] Geneſis xxviii.

GIBRALTAR. ſcribe the hill by the name of Calpe, would certainly have mentioned it; and this is corroborated by both Strabo [y] and the Itinerary of Antoninus, calling Carteia Calpe-Carteia. Father Hardouin is of the number of thoſe who perſiſt in affirming there was formerly a city here; he lays great ſtreſs on an apocryphal medal of the queen of Sweden with the head of a Cæſar, and the reverſe a Galley; the inſcription C. I. C. A. A. P. which he will have to be CALP. It is of the emperor Philip the Younger, and may be ſeen among the medals of that prince in the collection of Vaillant.

The author of the Recueil de Medailles de Peuples et des Villes, in his

[y] Strabo ſtiles it Καλπη πολις, that is, the city of Calpe, or more properly near Calpe.

9th

9th tom. plate ult. publiſhed this preſent year 1772, has quoted one as coined in the ſuppoſed city of Calpe. The head is that of laurelled Jove, the reverſe an armed figure ſtanding, and the legend CALP. He, however, ingenuouſly confeſſes his doubts, as to the propriety of its application to a colony, that the learned univerſally allow never exiſted: he owns the letters have been much rubbed and defaced, ſo as not to be read with certainty; and acknowledges the improbability of the artiſt leaving out the laſt letter E, when he had room abundant for its admiſſion, contrary to the cuſtom of the ancients, who often abbreviated with one letter, ſeldom with more than three. From a coin therefore imperfect, ill-preſerved, and worſe

GIBRALTAR.

understood, no argument or proof can be drawn.

Present Town founded by the Moors, Anno 714.

The Moors under Tarif-Abenzarca, in the year of our Lord 714, were the first who noticed the natural strength of the place; they built, peopled, and fortified, both the castle and town: in this latter is little worth remarking; the English being a nation, that, in all their colonies spread over the face of the globe, study more the useful than the grand.

And called by them Gibel-Tarif;

The hill lost its ancient name of Calpe on the arrival of Tarif, who called it after himself Gibel-tarif, or Tarif's mountain: Abdulmalic, historian of the kings of Morocco, deduces its present name from Gibel-tath, or the Mountain of the Entrance, being

being the key that let them into Spain; but Leo Africanus says expressly, its truest derivation is from Gibel-fetoh, which in Arabick signifies the Mountain of Victory, Abulcacim Tarif Abentarique calls it by a similar name, Jabal-fath. Hence Gibraltar by the Spaniards.

and by the Spaniard Gibralta

GIBRALTAR.

CHAPTER II.

View of the Hill.

THE head of the rock of Gibraltar is almoſt perpendicular, and compoſed of a white ſtone which they burn for lime. The batteries facing Spain appear next: the Spaniards call this part of the hill, *Una Boca de fuego*. The remains of the Mooriſh caſtle are cloſe to them; directly under is Crouchet's houſe and garden, where I reſided fifteen months; lower down, and level with the water, is the grand battery, under which is the land gate; above the town appears the hoſpital for the army, and in it Bethlem barracks, formerly a convent of Nuns; the admiralty-houſe, in the time of the Spaniards a monaſtery of White Friars;

Friars; and further on that of St. Francis [z], where reſides the governor; the Spaniſh church is between them: laſtly, under Charles the Vth's wall is the armory and new mole, of uſe in time of war; the red ſands are very conſpicuous. Mrs. Webber's pleaſant houſe lies next on an eminence near the new barracks; between which and the naval hoſpital is the vineyard; the wind-mills and Europa Point finiſh the landſcape.

[z] It is a plain building, more convenient than elegant, but pleaſantly ſituated near the ſea, with a large garden; the church of the convent is kept open for divine ſervice, and the only one in the town, all the other chapels and places of worſhip having been turned into ſtore-houſes, to the great ſcandal of the Spaniards, and inconvenience of the Proteſtants: the bells of the Tower, incommoding the governor, were, by his order, unhung, ſo that the inhabitants are forced to repair to church by beat of drum.

 This

No Roman Antiquities in Gibraltar.

This place having never been inhabited before the Mahometan æra, no Roman antiquities can be expected in it: however, when we croſs the river Guadiaro, I ſhall have occaſion to take notice of two inſcriptions brought thence, and employed ſomewhere by the Spaniards in the walls of the town. There are thoſe who affirm they are placed in the fountain on the grand parade with the letters inwards: but this I know not how to credit, as the fountain has been frequently taken down and repaired ſince the reſidence of the Engliſh; and ſurely our military gentry, though ſeldom men of letters, could not have been ſo totally illiterate, as to follow the barbarous cuſtom of the Moors by inverting theſe inſcriptions, the ſole monu-

monuments exiſting of an ancient town, and burying them in mortar and oblivion on a rock abounding with plenty of ſtones, that coſt only the exploſion of a little gunpowder.

Book I.

Of the Arabs, the building moſt deſerving our attention, and which indeed firſt preſents itſelf to our view, is the Caſtle, ſituated pretty eminent on the north ſide of the hill. It conſiſted formerly, after the manner of the Moors, of a triple wall, deſcending down to the water ſide, the loweſt of which has been long ſince entirely taken away, and the grand battery and water-port built on its ſite. Of the ſecond wall only the foundations are to be traced; on them were erected Crouchet's houſe and garden and a line of private ſtorehouſes: the higher walls would

Mooriſh Antiquities.

Deſcription of the Caſtle

 have

GIBRALTAR. have long ſince ſhared the ſame fate, had they not been found by experience of infinite ſervice in covering the town at the time of a ſiege, the marks of balls being viſible in numberleſs places upon thoſe facing the Spaniſh lines; two other walls form an oblong ſquare, aſcending up the hill, and terminating in an angle at the Torre del Hominage: within them nothing is to be ſeen but heaps of leveled ruins, on which are now barracks for two companies of ſoldiers.

Deſcription of the Torre del Hominage.

The Torre del Hominage, in all Mooriſh caſtles, is the higheſt and moſt elevated tower, ſo called becauſe therein the Alcalde uſed at the entrance into his government to take the oaths of fealty in the hands of the king or ſomebody appointed to repreſent him.

That of this caſtle is entire, but has been long ſince ſhut up and made uſe of as a magazine for powder; under it is a parapet defended by a ſemicircular tower.

Book I.

The few other remaining buildings are quite in ruins: among thoſe to be traced and worth our curioſity, is a little ſquare building to the eaſtward, formerly a Moſque, which would have never been known for a place of devotion, were it not for an Arabick dedication on the wall, which imports in Engliſh:

Of the Moſque.

"To the God that pacifies, and the Peace-
"maker, to the God eternal, and that laſts
"for ever,
"To the God that laſts for ever, to the God
"that pacifies, and the Peace-maker."

Inſcription on it.

A neat

GIBRALTAR.

A neat Moriſque court, adorned with a colonade of twelve groups of brick pillars, is near the chapel: they give a pleaſing idea of Eaſtern architecture, and ſupport a terrace twenty-four feet high, paved with brick; in this yard are two noble rooms, each twelve feet broad, and twenty-four long.

Of the Reſervoir.

As water was a chief and capital article in ancient fortification, and here none was to be got out of the rock, the architect has taken care to cove and pave the roof, as well of the Torre del Hominage, as of the other buildings; conveying the rain-water by the means of large earthen pipes into a reſervoir, conſtructed for that purpoſe, under the apartments, twelve feet ſquare, ſtill entire: there are not wanting

ing thofe, who will have this refervoir to have been a bath, and fhew you another room, where they affure you was a royal hot bagnio; nay they go fo far as to parcel out each plot and wall into kings and queens dreffing-rooms, bed-chambers, halls of audience, guard-rooms, and all the neceffary apartments of a king's refidence; but thofe who know from hiftory, that Gibraltar never was a court, and that no prince, Chriftian or Moor, ever made in it any other than a cafual refidence, landing or embarking for Barbary, will give no credit to fuch romances.

True it is, that Gibraltar being always efteemed by the Moors the key into Spain, this caftle was built as ftrong as poffible, and no coft fpared

to

GIBRALTAR to render it impregnable; a proof of which is the entireneſs of the Torre del Hominage, and of the other walls ſtill ſtanding; and their having ſuſtained the injuries of time and frequent ſieges, above a thouſand years. Again, any body who has had opportunities of viewing the caſtles of Cordova, Granada, and Malaga, are acquainted with the gold and azure, the Moſaic ſtuccos, the ſuperb inſcriptions, and other pompous characteriſtics, of a royal Mooriſh palace, which they will in vain look for in Gibraltar.

Arabick Inſcription on the Caſtle Gate of Gibraltar.

Over the South gate of this caſtle, which fronts the ſoldier's hoſpital, is an Arabick inſcription that aſcertains the exact period of its erection, and which, together with that on the wall of the moſque, have been already publiſhed

liſhed by an officer of this garriſon: his tranſlations of both very nearly agree with mine, which were given me in Spaniſh by a Barbary Jew, well verſed in the Arabick idiom, and confirm the correctneſs of that gentleman's copy [*a*]. In Engliſh it is this:

> Proſperity and peace to our ſovereign and the ſlave of God, the ſupreme governor of the Moors, our ſovereign Aby Abul Hajez, ſon of Jezed, ſupreme governor of the Moors, ſon of our ſovereign Aby al Walid, whom God preſerve.

So far of the inſcription, which is in one line, was legible; the line under it, mentioning undoubtedly the year of the Hegira, and the name of the alcalde or architect who built the caſtle, is quite effaced.

[*a*] See the Hiſtory of the Herculean Streights, which I found publiſhed by Col. James, on my return to England.

By

GIBRALTAR.

Enquiry into the Date of this Inscription.

By the Moorish chronicles of Rasis, and that of the archbishop Rodrigo, we learn that Wualid here mentioned was the second of that name, and the twelfth in the order of Caliphs, who began his reign in the year of the hegira 105, which answers to that of our Lord 725.

Written during the reign of Wualid II.

Elmakin reckons Wualid the seventeenth Caliph from Mahomet, and says his true name was Hisiam, son of Abdulmelic.

Hesiam, son of Abdulmelic, was called Abul Walid; he was the 17th Caliph, and the 10th of the sons of Ommiah.—Hesiam died in the year of the Hegira 125; and reigned 19 years, seven months, and 11 days [*b*].

[*b*] Saracenicæ Hist. lib. i. ca. 17.

This

Some Account of that Prince.

This prince, though during a reign of nineteen years he never had the ſword ſheathed, and maintained continual and great wars in Africa, Aſia, and Europe, is highly extolled by all the Arabian writers, for his great love of learning, which he cultivated and protected: they call him the Father of the Sciences, give us magnificent deſcriptions of his ſumptuous temples, aqueducts, and palaces, which he built Damaſcus and other cities where he kept his court, and ſpeak with elogium of his vaſt plantations and gardens.

In the year 739 died Jezid this Caliph's governor of Africa, in the city of Caruan; on which occaſion roſe up with moſt of thoſe provinces and the Tingitania, a valiant Alcalde named Abul Hagez (the perſon mentioned

GIBRALTAR. in the above-cited inſcription) a captain well known and beloved in Spain, who had ſerved under Abdulmalic, a preceding viceroy of Wualid, and who died in Cordova much about this time: the chronicles expreſſly tell us, he uſurped the title of ſupreme governor of the Moors, which with his owning ſubjection to the Caliph Walid, whom, as well as Jezid his predeceſſor, he ſtyles his father by adoption, according to the Oriental uſage, are circumſtances which fix the date of this inſcription.

On the death of Abdulmalic above-mentioned, another chief of the ſame name, having riſen up with the government of Spain, and driven out of it. Raduan Walid's deputy, the Moors of Cordova ſent an embaſſy to Abul Hajez,

Hajez, offering to become his subjects if he would return to Spain and deliver them from the tyranny of Abdulmalic: Abul Hajez hereupon embarked his troops, and landed at Gibraltar, where he resided some months; but the same year was routed by Abdulmalic in a pitched battle on the banks of the Guadiana; after his overthrow Abul Hajez retreated to Gibraltar, where he had left his fleet, and passed over to Barbary, whence he never returned; the year following, 740, he sent over his general Abdarrahman with a larger force, who routed, besieged, and killed Abdulmalic in Cordova, and confirmed to Abul Hajez the sovereignty of Spain: his reign was of short duration, for in the latter end of the year 741, Raduan and Juzef, generals of the

GIBRALTAR. Caliph, fought and conquered him in a battle, wherein he loſt his life on the fields of Tajora, three leagues E. Eaſt of Tripoli.

This Caſtle erected in 739. Theſe events fix the erection of this caſtle to the years 739, 40, or 41 at lateſt: probably it was begun while Abul Hajez was in Gibraltar; and finiſhed, and the inſcription placed over the gate, after the death of Abdulmalic. As Gibraltar owes to this prince ſo famous a citadel, it will not be amiſs to take notice, that the archbiſhop Don Rodrigo makes honourable mention of him, as of a great and warlike commander: he calls him Aben-Ben, and ſays he reigned three years. "Exercitus itaque rebellantium habebat ſuper ſe ducem Belgi Aben-Ben, & tribus annis regnavit, "homo

Book I.

"homo magni generis, & armis ex-
"ercitatus.[c]."

The Atarasána. The Atarasána [d] may be reckoned part of the Castle, since it was primitively within its precinct: this building is another piece of Moorish antiquity, and was of essential use in the days of the Moors, to receive and defend the gallies of the town, when the sea was commanded by their enemies.

The Bomb-House. In the town, almost the only building that retains any marks of Arabian architecture, is the bomb-house; on the top of it was a flat terrace, after

[c] Hist. Arabum, cap. 16.

[d] Atarasána is an old Spanish word, taken from the Arabick, which signifies a store-house, a magazine, an arsenal, or place to build or lay up ships in.

GIBRALTAR the fashion of Morocco, supported by marble pillars that commanded a view of the town and bay.

On these terraces, the Arabs delighted to take the air in the evening, and even to sleep during the hot months: over them at Tetuan, you may go from one end of the city to the other, without descending into the street. The report of the subterraneous vault of this house having been a burying-place, is void of all truth and likelihood; the Mahometans never interring their dead within their towns, much less in their dwellings, so that those who raised it were very ignorant, and equally so they that credit and propagate it.

The

The Spanish church was erected on the foundations of a Mahometan mosque, of which still exists the court that maintains its ancient form: round it reigns a rude colonade of brick. In these courts, inseparable from their temples, were always fountains and basons of water, in which the Arabs washed themselves before they said their prayers,

The Spanish Church.

GIBRALTAR

CHAPTER III.

Of the Water at Gibraltar.

THOUGH the rock of Gibraltar lies surrounded by the ſea, you find all over it well-water, pretty good, and fit to drink, though heavy and often brackiſh; but the rain water which is received from the mountain, and filtered through the red ſands, without Southport, is exceedingly good and wholeſome, and remains uncorrupt a long while: it is collected into a reſervoir, and thence conducted to the town. This aqueduct was firſt begun by the Moors, and carried on by earthen pipes let into one another; it reached in their time quite to the end of the city, ſupplying the Atà-raſána

rafána and the caftle: that exifting at present, goes no further than to the grand parade; it was planned by a Spanifh Jefuit. Book I.

The hill univerfally abounds with cavities and receptacles for the rain, which moftly centers in the above-mentioned refervoir; whence that inexhauftible fund of excellent water, greatly contributing to the health of the inhabitants of Gibraltar: were it not for this happy circumftance, it would be impoffible for the red fands to retain, during the rainy feafon, half the quantity of water neceffary for the whole year's expence of the garrifon.

On fcalping the rock out of Land Port, they latelv found a cavern which St. George's Cave defcribed.

GIBRALTAR. runs confiderably into the hill: upon the New Road is a very large one; but the moft furprizing of all is that called St. George's Cave, feated twelve hundred feet above the furface of the water over the red fands; this cave, as I was affured, runs Southwards almoft to the very end of the rock, defcending gradually; but the paffages being choaked up with vaft maffes of live ftone, and their furfaces flippery and wet, it is impoffible to penetrate very far; however there have been perfons who, by the help of ropes, have defcended fome hundreds of feet.

The mouth of the cave, though narrow without, is very fpacious inwards, and affords a pleafant and cool retreat to the company, who fre-

quently come from the town to ſpend the day in it; the ſudden tranſition from the hot air without to the agreeable coolneſs within, is very flattering, and amply recompenſes the fatigue of aſcending the hill.

You deſcend into the cave about a hundred ſteps; the roof above you is at leaſt ſixty feet high, and ſupported by a moſt noble arch, meaſuring at the baſe as many yards; as far as the air is free and the ſun penetrates, it is feſtooned with knots of a large-leaved ivy; the water diſtills and drops down in different places all the year round, a ſure proof that there are over it eternal repoſitories of water; theſe droppings fret the roof of the cave with pendent cryſtallizations and ſtony

icicles

GIBRALTAR. icicles of a thouſand different ſhapes: further in, where the humidity is infinitely greater, the petrefactions reach down to the bottom, and form pillars, which will for ever ſupport the cave from any accidental concuſſions of earthquakes.

These columns, by the ſingular effect of their nature, are erected different from every rule of human architecture; the capitals and baſes form themſelves firſt, and the ſhafts, the work of ages, join them inſenſibly by the concretion of the ſpar.

To the right, at the bottom of the ſteps, is an opening near fifty feet deeper, and ſeemingly of great length, where theſe petrified pillars appear with amazing beauty and regularity, and

and form an enchanting Gothick temple, the isles and chapels being distinguishable and astonishing for their symmetry: the hissing of the bats, its only, though numerous, inhabitants, adds to the horror of the place.

Penetrating into the front of the cave, you find a great deal of water, though never more at one time than another; which evidences a communication downwards, else the continual distillation from the roof would, in time, fill and overflow it.

On examination, I found great reason to conjecture, that the ancient Spaniards, as well as the Moors, made use of St. George's cave as a strong hold, to which they were probably determined by the plenty of good water:

GIBRALTAR water: nay we may go farther, and be induced to believe, it was their only repoſitory, and that the water lodged in its boſom did not formerly diſcharge itſelf through the red ſands; be that as it will, there are ſtill ſtanding the remains of a ſtrong wall, forming a platform twenty feet long, before the mouth of the cave. Pomponius Mela [*e*] has very particularly deſcribed this cave, as a ſingular wonder of nature, well worthy to be noticed: "Is mirum in modum con-
" cavus, ab ea parte qua ſpectat oc-
" caſum, medium ferè latus aperit,
" atque inde egreſſis, totus admo-
" dum pervius, prope quantum patet
" ſpecus eſt."

Whereby we learn that in his days it was penetrable even to the extre-

[*e*] Lib. ii. cap.6.

mity;

mity; ſo that the vaſt maſſes of ſtone, which at preſent bar all paſſages inwards, were not yet formed in the time of Claudius Cæſar, but have been the labour of ſeventeen hundred ſucceeding years.

An ancient Spaniſh writer [*f*] informs us, without quoting his authority, that St. George's cave was, by the Heathens, dedicated to Hercules; but I conjecture he miſtook the paſſage of Mela, wherein he names one conſecrated to that God in the promontory of Ampeluſia, in Africa, on the ſide of Tanger: "In eo, eſt ſpecus Her- "culi ſacer, & ultra ſpecum Tingi "oppidum pervetus ab Anteo, ut fe- "runt, conditum [*g*]."

[*f*] Los Reyes nuevos de Toledo Lozano, 1666.

[*g*] Lib. i. cap. 5.

However,

GIBRALTAR. However, the thought is far from improbable, and would be inſtantly admitted if ſupported by any ancient writer, ſince the hill itſelf was called one of the pillars of Hercules.

Deſcription of the Pe͂na de Mortos. In the kingdom of Jaen, three leagues to the Eaſt of that city, is a very ſteep mountain, called La Pe͂na de Martos, near a town of the ſame name: this hill was likewiſe named the Column of Hercules, probably from its ſimilitude to that of Gibraltar; in it to this day may be ſeen a cave, or temple, hewn out of the live rock; and on it the remains of an altar raiſed with two ſteps, on which was this inſcription:

Altar of Marto.. Q. IVLIVS. Q. F. T. N. SERG. CELSVS.

AED. II. VIR. BIS. DE. SVO. DEDIT.

Importing,

Importing, " That Quintus Julius " Celfus, fon of Quintus, and grand- " fon of Titus, a Roman citizen of " the Sergian tribe, and twice duum- " vir of the city, was at the expence " of raifing that ftatue;" which undoubtedly was of Horcules, as the following dedication ftone of alabafter, by the emperor Tiberius, though now placed in the wall of the prifon of Martos, was taken from the fame fpot:

Book I.

Stone of Martos.

HERCVLI INVICTO

TIBERIVS. AVGVSTI. F. DIVI. NEPOS.

CAESAR. AVG.

IMP. PONTIFEX. MAXVMVS. DED.

Another ftone, quoted by Villyalta in his manufcript hiftory of Martos, preferved in the library of the Efcurial where I perufed it in the year 1758, informs us that this ftatue was of folid

GIBRALTAR. ſilver, and weighed one hundred pounds; the inſcription I copied, and it is as follows:

LIBYCO. HERCVLI. DEO. INVIC.

STATVAM. ARG. C. L. P. CIVITAS.

MARTIS

D. P. S. P. P.

Returning to the rock of Gibraltar, we find at Europa Point a piece of Mooriſh antiquity worth mentioning. It is a reſervoir ſunk near eight feet in the ſtone, by a labour truly Herculean, ſeventy feet long and forty-two broad; it receives the rain from the higher ground about it, and during winter is almoſt full: to preſerve the water from the injuries of the ſun, it has an arched covering, ſupported by ten brick pillars on each ſide, in the Mooriſh ſtyle; the water

is

is, notwithſtanding, very bad and full of worms.

The baſtion at Southport, with the wall that runs up the hill, is the work of Speckel, a German engineer, who, in the reign of Charles the Fifth, firſt began to modernize the Mooriſh fortifications, and defend the place from the future inſults of the Barbarians; as ſome years before, in 1540, it was ſurprized and plundered by a corſair of Algiers, called Pauli Hamet: the landing upon the beach on the red ſands was then very eaſy, and it was there that Pauli diſembarked; the Engliſh have ſince rendered Gibraltar the ſtrongeſt garriſon in Europe. The arms of the emperor Charles the Fifth are ſtill over the South gate,

Gibraltar plundered by Pauli Hamet in 1540.

ALGEZIRAS.

CHAPTER IV.

ON the oppofite fide of the bay, facing Gibraltar, lies the city of Algeziras; a town, that like a phœnix, has, within thefe few years, rifen out of its afhes, after having lain for ages in ruins.

Enquiry whether Algeziras be the Julia Traducta or not.

The ingenious Father Flores, with the medals he has collected of Julia Traducta, has endeavoured to fix its fituation here; but Pliny has placed that colony on the oppofite African coaft, and Mela, Ptolemy, and other geographers, on this fide: to conciliate

these different opinions, Flores conjectures that Julia Traducta was originally in the Tingitania, and removed hither by the Romans; but, this point settled, its exact position remains still uncertain, for Ptolemy quotes it near Barbesula, and all his contemporaries more certainly between Carteia and Mellaria, fronting Barbary. Book I.

If the tables of Claudius Ptolemy could be depended on, as Ambrosio Morales has long since proved they are not, I should have no difficulty in fixing Julia Traducta at Algeziras, since he names it Τρανσδουκτη, latitude 36 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and Carteia 36 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, which is exact with regard to the distance of the former from the latter.

ALGEZIRAS.

The medals hitherto diſcovered of Julia Traducta are of the age of Auguſtus [i]; and their reverſes being generally inſtruments of ſacrifice, grapes, and ears of corn, ſeem to indicate it rather an inland than a maritime town; the grapes in particular never did nor can grow on the ſoil of the territory of Algeziras: however, medals N° 1 and 2 were found by me at Carteia, which, though no poſitive argument, ſeem to favour the vicinity of the two towns.

If my opinion can claim any weight after that of ſo learned an antiquary, the queſtion muſt remain undecided till ſome inſcription is found with the name of Julia Traducta, too bulky to

[i] See medals N° 1, 2, 3, of Julia Traducta.

admit

admit any doubt of its primitive ſtation. Medals aſcertain the names, qualities, and orthography, of the ancient towns; they take the precedence in authority, and correct the moſt received authors, who, by time and multiplicity of copies, prove often erroneous, a defect to which a coin is not liable. Inſcriptions have this advantage over them both, that they prove, beyond contradiction, the exact ſituation of the place they commemorate: whereas medals, by reaſon of their volatile nature, are found promiſcuouſly with thoſe of other cities, in various places, where chance and the intercourſe of trade has conducted them.

On examining the premiſes with my beſt attention, I could not find a ſingle ſtone in the walls of Algeziras,

 that

ALGEZIRAS. that had the marks or proportion of Roman architecture; neither has there been any Roman inscription found; a strong presumption that the ancient Julia Traducta was placed further down towards the Streights. Father Labat mentions [k], in a superficial manner, some broken inscriptions, which he affirms he perceived here and there on the walls of the castle, but does not even say, whether they were Roman, or Arabick; a negligence unpardonable if his report is true: but little credit can be given to a writer, who, the moment after, traverses the ruins of Carte'a, without even suspecting he trod on Roman ground.

It must be allowed there was a town at Algeziras in the 8th century,

[k] Le Pere Labat, Voyages d'Espagne.

which,

which, with the country about it, then belonged to Count Julian; whether it was or not the Julia Traducta of the ancients, we must imagine it a place of no note, as the Moors rebuilt entirely the city and castle, and gave them a new name.

Book I.

Algeziras and its Castle built by the Moors in the 8th Century;

The chronicle of Rasis expressly says, they were erected by the Moors on their first introduction to Spain; they called it Algezira-Hadira [l], the former signifies *a green island*, and in fact there is a small one covered with verdure opposite the port, on which the Spaniards have lately built a fort. The epithet of Hadira, denotes the courtesy and nobleness of its new inhabitants, who were a tribe of Africans from the Tingitania, which, according

and called by them Algezira-Hadira.

[l] Algezirat alkhadhra, signify in Arabick, *the Green Island*.

ALGEZIRAS. to Ibni Alraquic, an Arabian author, had maintained, in all ages, ſo great an intercourſe with the Romans, that their language became inſenſibly a mixture of corrupted Latin and their native tongue, and they more civilized and polite than the other nations round them.

Algeziras was fortified by the Moors with high walls and towers of an immenſe thickneſs, which ſurrounded the town; at this day are only to be ſeen enormous ruins tumbled here and there in the water, illuſtrious teſtimonies of its ancient ſtrength: the caſtle was built to the South of the city, which, with the ſuburb about it, being parted from the city by a rivulet, gave Algezira the appearance of a double town, and in-

duced

duced the Spaniards to name it in the plural, Las Algeziras [*m*]; this again has ſet all the modern writers upon imagining a plurality of iſlands before the port.

The walls of the caſtle, though now almoſt on the ground, were ſtanding, and kept up the appearance of a fortreſs, not many years ago: Father Labat, who viſited it in 1705, aſſures us it had then a governor, and deſcribes its ample ſubterraneous vaults, to which he deſcended by above an hundred ſteep ſteps; he ſpeaks with admiration of the ſuperb cryſtallizations he found therein, formed by the extreme cold of the place; the entrance to this cave is, at preſent, choaked up

[*m*] This iſland, for there is but one, the Spaniards have fortified, and call it La Iſla de las Palomas.

and

ALGEZIRAS and filled with earth: the building of the modern town, has brought ſuch total deſolation on this caſtle, long ſince tottering under its own weight, that hardly one ſtone remains on another, and of the whole edifice only a ſingle turret on the beach is ſtanding: you may plainly perceive the works advanced far into the ſea, not only from the outmoſt tower of the caſtle, but from the North angle of the town wall; the intention of the Moors was thereby to impede the paſſage on the beach at low water, and defend and cover their gallies from the annoyance of an enemy.

The country behind Algeziras is not unfruitful or unpleaſant; the mountains riſe at about a league diſtance; the woods of cork-trees, with

with which they are covered, ſerve the inhabitants with firing; and, with the town beneath, form a beautiful *point de vue* from Gibraltar, the whiteneſs of the buildings reflecting on the water in a calm day, and giving it an appearance of grandeur, it has no pretenſions to. Algeziras owes its preſent exiſtence to the reigning king, who thought proper to new-ſettle it, deeming the port, though a very bad one, ſome ſhelter for boats and ſmall veſſels, and a convenient ſtation for cruizers in time of war. It conſiſts of a wretched mole, defended by the above-mentioned fort on the iſland, of a pariſh church, a convent of friars, and two or three tolerable ſtreets: they are ſupplied with water from a ſpring on the top of a hill to the North of the town.

At

SAN ROQUE

At ſome diſtance from the ſea, about three miles nearer Gibraltar, is San Roque, built and peopled by the Spaniſh inhabitants of that garriſon on its changing maſters: this ſettlement has been honoured with the title of city, by the Spaniſh monarch, though a poor deſpicable town, remarkable for nothing but the pleaſantneſs of its ſituation on a hill.

C A T E I A.

CARTEIA

Now we are ſurveying the towns that ſurround the bay, it will not be improper, before we return to Gibraltar, to finiſh this ſubject by an account of Carteia, the moſt famous, moſt ancient, and venerable of them all, though at preſent in ſo deplorable a ſtate, that it is difficult to aſcertain

even

even its ſituation: Morales imagined it was at Algeziras, and others at Tarifa; but I have taken too much pains in examining it to have the leaſt doubt myſelf or to leave any in the judicious reader. Book I.

Carteia is, by every ancient writer, judged to have been built on the ruins of a moſt antique city called Tarteſſus or Tarſis [n]; Silius Italicus [o] and San Jerome, in his commentaries on the Galatians, all follow the ſame opinion; the whole province of Bœtica was once called the Tarteſſian coaſt, as we learn from Ovid,

Its Antiquity.

Situated on the Site of Tarteſſus.

"Preſſerat occiduus Tarteſia littora Phœbus [p];"

and that Carteia was placed on the

[n] Pliny, lib. iii. c. 1.

[o] Lib. iii.

[p] Met. v.

ſite

CARTEIA. site of this Tartessus or Tarsis, we know from Pliny [q], " Carteia Tar-" tessos à Græcis dicta;" and from Pomponius Mela [r], " Carteia, (ut " quidam putant) aliquando Tar-" tessos, & quam transvecti ex Af-" rica Phœnices habitant."

Father Flores has obliged the learned with a medal, the only one ever found of Tartessus[s]; the legend is in Roman characters, which, being certainly struck after the conquests of the Scipios in Spain, evidences that the primitive name of Tartessus was even then not quite obliterated. This medal is likewise of singular use in

[q] Lib. iii. cap. 1.

[r] Lib. ii. cap. 6.

[s] See medal, N° 1, of the Medallas Desconocidas.

fixing

fixing Tarteſſus at Carteia, and not at Cadiz, where the hiſtorians of that city would fain place it; the reverſe, bearing an ear of wheat and a fiſh, agreeing without diſpute better with the ſituation of Carteia, which has fine fields about it, than that of Cadiz, a barren iſland; and Appian Alexandrinus [*t*] ſays expreſſly, that Tarteſſus was a maritime town (not an iſland), and in his time was called Carpeſſus.

Father Flores, in his Eſpaña Sagrada [*u*], acknowledges Carteia was always called Tarteſſus by the Greeks; and, to conciliate this truth with the teſtimony of Strabo, and the received opinion that this city

[*t*] Lib. vii.
[*u*] Vol. ix.

was

CARTEIA. was primitively placed without the Streights, and at the mouth of the Bœtis, he imagines its having, by time and revolutions we can have no account of, been deſtroyed and gone to decay, and the trade, name, and ancient ſame, tranſported to Carteia by the concurrence of ſtrangers to its port.

To which Solomon's Fleets reſorted above 990 Years before Chriſt.

It would not be doing juſtice to this celebrated place, were we to paſs over in ſilence the very great probability of Carteia being the identical port of Tarſis, to which Solomon's fleets reſorted: but at the ſame time, not to tire the reader with the accumulated proofs and learned deſſertations which the beſt Spaniſh writers, and lately the Fathers Pedro and Rafael, Rodriguez, Mohedano [*w*], have diſplayed

[*w*] In their Hiſtoria Litteraria de Eſpaňa.

in

in favour of this opinion, we ſhall content ourſelves with briefly examining, whether the ſituation of this country and its products agree with the cargo Solomon's fleet brought from Tarſis, and then leave the facts to ſpeak for themſelves. We read in the book of Kings, that "Solomon "had at ſea a navy of Tharſhiſh, "with the navy of Hiram: once in "three years came the navy of Tharſhiſh, bringing gold, and ſilver, "ivory, and apes, and peacocks [*x*]."

As to the two firſt articles, no country in the then known world, ſurely, could deſerve the preference to the mountains of Andaluſia, for their rich and inexhauſtible mines, the me-

[*x*] 1 Kings, x. 22.

CARTEIA. mory of which was ſo conſtantly preſerved among the Hebrews, that, in the eighth chapter of the firſt book of Maccabees, we find the writer celebrating the acts of the Romans, and ſaying, "They had reduced to their "dominion, the gold and ſilver of "Spain [y]." Their riches Diodorus Siculus [z] extols greatly, adding, that when the Phœnicians firſt arrived on

[y] Julius Cæſar, when he triumphed over Gaul, Pontus, Egypt, Africk, and Spain, had the furniture to all the others of wood, tortoiſe-ſhell, and ivory, the products of the ſeveral countries, but the apparatus of his Spaniſh triumph was of poliſhed ſilver.

"Cæſar omnium victor, regreſſus in urbem, "quinque egit triumphos, Gallici apparatus ex "citro, Pontici ex acantho, Alexandrini teſtu-"dine, Africi ebore, Hiſpanienſis argento ra-"ſili conſtitit." Velleius Paterculus, lib. ii. 56.

[z] Lib. vi. c. 9.

this

Book I.

this coaſt, having amaſſed more ſilver than their ſhips would hold, they took the lead from off their anchors, and caſt them with that precious metal. The Roman hiſtory informs us, that the Carthaginians, under Hamilcar Barca, found the Turtedani uſing veſſels and mangers of ſilver; and Poſſidonius celebrates, with enthuſiaſm, the abundance and excellence of the mines of this province. Polybius ſays, that in a mountain not twenty ſtadii from Carthagena was a mine, in which he ſaw working forty thouſand men, daily extracting twenty-five thouſand drachms of ſilver for the Romans. Dionyſius, of Corax, in his deſcription of Europe, has this verſe in praiſe of the Tarteſian riches:

Carteia.

Ταρτησσὸς χαρίεσσα, ῥυηφενέων πέδον ἀνδρῶν.

Pleaſant Tarteſſus
Of men with wealth o'erflow'd the happy ſeat.—

And Goropius, a modern antiquary, has ventured to affirm, that Andaluſia ſupplied the Phœnicians, Grecians, Carthaginians, and Romans, ſucceſſively, with more gold and ſilver than the Indies have furniſhed to Old Spain in theſe latter days [*a*].

Monkies exiſt to this day on the hill of Gibraltar; and peacocks have, in all ages, been natives of Spain; and although elephants are not ſo now, yet we learn from Pliny, that

[*a*] I ſhall hereafter have occaſion to give ſome account of the preſent ſtate of theſe mines, and explain the reaſons which hinder the Spaniards from cultivating them.

the

the oppoſite coaſt of Africa was, in his days, full of elephants, and even the mountain of Abila in ſight of Carteia; therefore, as Tarſis was ſo univerſal a mart, it is no way ſurprizing that they ſhould be ſupplied with plenty of ivory from their neighbours. We may go farther, and argue by the ſame reaſon, that the race of elephants are in our days confined to India and the meridian coaſts of Africa: they may have been, and probably were in the times we are ſpeaking of, as plentiful in the South of Spain, as they were in the age of Pliny [*b*] in the very ſight of Carteia at Mauritania, where none have been ſeen for many centuries paſt.

[*b*] "Ipſa provincia ab Oriente montuoſa fert "Elephantos. In Abila quoque monte, & quos "ſeptemfratres a ſimili altitudine appellant, ii "freto imminent juncti Abilæ." Plin. lib. v.

CARTEIA

Pharaoh Necor's Fleet frequented Tarus 650 Years before Christ.

It is plain, from the sacred text, that this fleet sailed from Asiongaber, a port of the Red Sea, and that they employed three years in the voyage, which is the very term spent by the ships of Pharaoh-Necor (who reigned in Egypt about 300 years after Solomon), and which he sent on the same errand. Herodotus, of Halicarnassus, who flourished 200 years after Pharaoh, informs us, that this prince was the first who discovered the coast of Africa to be surrounded by the sea, and that his fleet returned home through the Mediterranean; whereby we may safely conclude, that this wise king, having heard, by tradition, of Solomon's expeditions, and probably got a sight of the journals of his pilots, ordered his own men to guide themselves by them, and pursue the same

ſame courſe, which fixes that of the former almoſt out of a poſſibility of a doubt, not only round the coaſt of Africa, but to the Streight's mouth; elſe how could Pharaoh's mariners have found out that they were in the Mediterranean and ſo near home? It is to be ſuppoſed, they met with Tyrian ſhips trading here with their own colony: Solomon's people were not ſo enlightened, but returned the way they came; it could not be expected of them, their voyages being at leaſt a century anterior to the ſettlement of the Phœnicians at Carteia, as Solomon died in the year 975 before Chriſt. Herodotus has given us a very circumſtantial account of theſe voyages of the Egyptians.

CARTEIA.

" Neco, king of Egypt, is the
" firſt perſon who ever made this diſ-
" covery: This prince, after he had
" dug a canal from the Nile to the
" Arabian gulph, diſpatched Phœ-
" nician mariners in ſome veſſels, with
" orders to ſail beyond the Pillars of
" Hercules to the Northern ſeas,
" and thence return to Egypt: theſe
" Phœnicians, embarking on the Red
" Sea, ſailed to the South, and in
" the autumn drew their ſhips on
" ſhore, and ſowed corn, with in-
" tention to ſet ſail again when they
" had reaped their harveſt: having in
" this manner continued their voyage
" two years, on the third year they
" arrived at the Pillars of Hercules
" and returned to Egypt [*c*]."

[*c*] Herod. lib. iv.

The

Phœnicians settle a Colony at Tarteſſus, 896 Years before Chriſt.

The Tyrians, by whom the ſhips of Pharaoh Necor were manned, were the moſt expert and ancient navigators in the world; and they, by order of their king Hiram, conducted likewiſe the fleet of Solomon [d] to Tharſhiſh; the advantageous report they made on their return, probably induced their countrymen in the ſucceeding age to explore theſe coaſts and make ſettlements on them; accordingly we learn from hiſtory, that the Phœnicians planted a colony here about the year of the world 3108, 896 years before the birth of our Bleſſed Saviour, according to Bochart,

[d] "And King Solomon made a navy of "ſhips in Ezion-geber, which is beſide Eloth, "on the ſhore of the Red Sea, in the land of "Edom. And Hiram ſent in the navy his ſer-"vants, ſhipmen that had knowledge of the ſea." —1 Kings, ix. 26, 27.

or

CARTEIA. or 840 following the computation of Eusebius: they either new-built or re-peopled the city of Tarteſſus, dedicating it to their tutelar god Hercules, whence it obtained the name of Melcarthos and Melcartheia, ſignifying city of Hercules in the Phœnician tongue.

Who call it Melcarthos.

Phœnician Medals,

One of the greateſt proofs, and in my opinion more convincing and undeniable than all the arguments I can draw from books, towards fixing a colony of Phœnicians moſt aſſuredly ſettled and permanent at Carteia, is from the remarkable ſimilitude or rather abſolute ſameneſs of the types and dies of the coin of both people; and to enable the reader to form a juſt judgement what great ſtreſs we may lay on their evidence, I have engraved three

three medals of ancient Tyre and Sydon, from the cabinet of Monſieur Pellerin, of Paris.

The firſt has for head that of laurelled Jove; the reverſe a ſhip, under which Tyre is written in Phœnician and Greek characters, the former to be read from the right to the left. In medal N° 3, of Carteia, we find the ſame face and reverſe, and in like manner the name of the town beneath: the ſecond Tyrian coin bears a female head crowned with turrets; the back part of the head is indeed covered with a veil, but in that of Sydon, the mother of Tyre, the hair is naked, curled exactly as that of N° 9 of Carteia, and without any palm, which every one knows was a notable product of Tyre; the Carteians

compared with thoſe of Carteia.

CARTEIA. teians could not retain it with propriety, but ſubſtituted in its place, and in the ſame poſition, the trident. The moſt common type of the ancient Berytus, another maritime town of Phœnicia, was a naked Neptune ſtanding, a tunny fiſh in his right hand, and the trident in the other, with one foot on the prow of a ſhip, and this reverſe, the very ſame with that of N° 9 of Carteia, which they preſerved even after they became, in ſucceeding ages, a Roman colony: on others of its coin is a dolphin bearing a trident; and Tyre ſtruck many with the head of Hercules reverſed by his club. Carteia retained all theſe ſymbols on its money; what further evidence need we of the ſettlement of the Phœnicians at Carteia? The Tyrians naturally introduced

troduced their money with them; and the Carteians, we ſee, preſerved the ſame types on their coin, through a ſeries of nine ages: and even when almoſt every other city of Spain flattered the Roman emperors with ſtriking their heads on their money, Carteia, proud of its origin and eager to perpetuate the memorial of it, continued to diſplay on its coin the image of their parent, the crowned city of Tyre.

Samians at Carteia 620 Years before Christ.

The proſperity of Melcarthos ſubſiſted under the Phœnicians for many centuries; they increaſed its commerce and made it a mart for trade, to which reſorted veſſels from all ports of the Mediterranean: about ſix hundred and twenty years before the Chriſtian æra, a merchant ſhip from Samos, bound

to

CARTEIA.

to Egypt, under the conduct of the pilot Cælius, was driven by a strong Levant wind to Tartessus, where they unloaded, and made such an immense profit of their merchandize, that, on their return to Samos, they dedicated six talents, the tenth of their gain, to the god, and therewith founded a magnificent bason of brass, surrounded with heads of griffins, and supported by three Colossus's, in a kneeling posture, seven feet high, which they placed in the temple of Juno.

Phoceans at Carteia 540 Years before Christ.

About eighty years after this event, the Greeks of Phocea, capital of Ionia, carried on a great trade in these seas; and about two years before the taking of Babylon, by Cyrus, arrived at Tartessus, and were so well received by the king of the country, that he

would

would have tempted them to have ſettled in his dominions, offering them any diſtrict they would chuſe, and on their perſiſting to return to the defence of their country, then about to be beſieged by Harpagus, general of Cyrus, he preſented them with treaſure ſufficient to build a ſtrong ſtone wall round Phocea, which Herodotus tells us they performed.

These are the moſt ancient voyages of the Greeks to this country; and it is not to be doubted that they continued to frequent a port where ſo much wealth was to be got: without changing the Phœnician name Melkarthos, they called it in their own language Heraclea; in proceſs of time, as the trade of the Grecians to this coaſt declined, this appellation was dropped,

called by them Heraclea,

CARTEIA dropped, and the Phœnician name
and by the Romans Carteia. reſumed, and that in time was adapted to the Roman idiom, Carteia.

Arganthonius King of the Turditani. The name of the king the Phoceans found governing this country was Arganthonius, during whoſe long reign the glory of the Turditani was in its zenith: the great proſperity and long life of this prince is celebrated by ſeveral ancient writers; Anacreon the poet has fixed it to 150 years:

Ἐγώ τ' ἂν ἐκ Ἀμαλθίης
Βυλοίμην κέρας, ἐτ' ἔτη
Πεντήκοντά τε καὶ ἑκατὸν,
Ἀργανθώνιος ὡς ἄναξ,
Ταρτήσσου βασιλεῦσαι.

Fair Amalthea's plenteous horn
With fruits and golden riches fill'd I ſcorn,
Nor pray th' immortal gods to give
To me an Arganthonian age to live;
Nor wiſh thrice fifty years to reign
Triumphant o'er the rich Tarteſſian plain.

6 In

In this he is followed by Pliny, who has reported that the whole nation of the Turduli was remarkably long lived, and endowed with a greater number of teeth than the ordinary race of men: "*Dentes* triceni "bini viris attribuuntur, excepta Tur- "dulorum gente, quibus plures fuere, "longiora promitti vitæ putant ſpa- "cia [*e*]."

Herodotus, who lived not long after the times of Arganthonius, has limited his life to 120 years; but Silius Italicus has taken a poetical licence, and prolonged it to 300.

"Rex proavis fuit humani ditiſſimus ævi
"Ter denos decies emenſus belliger annos[*f*]."

A king who lived to raiſe a warlike race
Three hundred years, a more than mortal ſpace.

[*e*] Lib. vii. cap. 16.
[*f*] Lib. iii. 397.

CARTEIA.

Strabo, in the 3d book of his geography, affirms the Turdetani were the moſt learned people of Spain; that they had, from the remoteſt ages, been reputed ſo; that they were excellent poets, and had laws written in verſe 6000 years old: however this account may be exaggerated in point of date, it proves that this country once formed a moſt ancient and flouriſhing kingdom, embelliſhed by the cultivation of the arts and ſciences. Florian Ocampo [g], treating of the manner of counting their years among the Turdetani, is of opinion, that they reckoned four lunar months to each year, which in ſome meaſure brings the boaſted antiquity of theſe people within the verge of probability.

[g] Lib. i. c. 9.

Arganthonius

Book I.

Arganthonius had sitten on the throne 80 years, when the Ionians came to Melkarthòs, and died 20 years after; which event happened about 520 before the incarnation of our Lord. It was in this voyage, Herodotus tells us, that the Phocæans began to improve and lengthen the fashion of their ships, which till then were almost round and encumbered with heavy beaks [*b*]: they made use of gallies of 50 oars.

Language of the Turditani.

The language the Turditani spoke and wrote in, according to Pliny, was the Celtiberian, from which was formed a dialect called Turditanus: the Tyrians probably introduced their tongue, and out of it rose that which

[*b*] Herod. lib. i. 163.

CARTEIA. the learned have diftinguifhed by the name of the Baftuli Phœnician: the Baftuli Phœnices, according to Appian [*i*], were brought out of Libya by Hannibal the Carthaginian; and eftablifhed in this country their native tongue, mixt and corrupted with thofe already fpoken here. The accurate Don Luis Jofeph Velafquez, in his effays "De las Letras Defcono-"cidas," has prefented to the Royal Academy at Madrid, of which he is a member, alphabets of each [*k*], of great ufe in decyphering the medals, with infcriptions in unknown letters, daily dug up in this province.

Two of thefe coins, in excellent prefervation, I have in my poffeffion;

[*i*] Lib. vii. cap. 16.

[*k*] See table 5, 6, 7, of Velafquez.

they

they were undoubtedly ſtruck in the ages anterior to the Roman government in Spain, though the dye, execution, and form, are no way inferior to the moſt finiſhed of that people; the heads are curled, and necks adorned with a collar of pearls; the tunny fiſh denote them to have been ſtruck in a ſea port, moſt probably at Carteia, where I found them with ſeveral others though not ſo well preſerved; the reverſe bears a horſeman armed, and an inſcription in Celtiberian characters [*l*].

Stephen Byzantinus mentions another people contemporaries with, and bordering on, the Tarteſſians, called Elbyſinians, quoting for author Herodotus,

[*l*] See medals, N° 2, 3, 4, of the Deſconocidas.

CARTEIA. dotus, where he treats of the deeds of Hercules. Velafquez has obliged us with a medal of this people, which feem to be the fame that Avienus "de "oris Maritimis," calls Cilbiceni.

" Pars porrò Eoa continet Tartefios
" Et Cilbicenos."

This medal [m] fhews a Hercules' head covered with the lion's fkin, facing the left, and the club; the reverfe an elephant, underneath this legend, ELFY.E. which Velafquez interprets ELFYCENOI. ΕΥΓΕΝΕΙΣ, Elbicini the Noble.

Although the books, laws, language, and even the name, of this once renowned nation, have been fo many ages configned over to oblivion,

[m] See medal, N° 2.

and

and the veil of time is drawn over every particular of their hiſtory, beyond a poſſibility of recovery; yet to perpetuate their juſt fame in making mention of them, is ſurely a debt due from every one that undertakes to write of ancient Carteia.

State of Carteia under the Carthaginians, who ſubdued it in the Year 280 before Chriſt

According to Juſtin [*n*], Carteia, with the other towns of this province, was conquered by the Carthaginians about 280 years before Chriſt [*o*], at which time that republic firſt got footing in Spain, having been invited by the inhabitants of the Tyrian colony of Cadiz, to aſſiſt them againſt their neighbours. "Ibi felici expedi-

[*n*] Lib. xliv. c. 5.

[*o*] Carteia was beſieged, taken and plundered by Hannibal, being at that period, according to Livy, lib. xxi. cap. 5, a rich city, and metropolis of the whole province.

CARTEIA. "tione & Gaditanos ab injuria vindi-"caverunt, & majorem partem pro-"vinciæ imperio ſuo adjecerunt."

Under the Carthaginian government, Carteia maintained its trade and commerce, as well as its martial ſpirit. Silius Italicus, in the enumeration of the towns that aſſiſted them in the ſecond Punick war, and accompanied Hannibal into Italy, makes particular mention of the Carteians, who, to honour the memory of their great king Arganthonius, derived their pedigree from him:

"Arganthoniacos armat Carteia nepotes [*p*]."
Carteia arms her Arganthonian ſons.

Livy tells us, that the arms of the ancient Spaniards were a ſmall round

[*p*] Sil. Ital. lib. iii. 394.

ſhield

ſhield made of leather, and called Cetra; on which they ſupported themſelves when they forded or ſwam a river, " Hiſpani cetris ſuppoſitis incu-" bantes flumen tranſnatavere [q]."

Their ſwords [r] were ſhort and pointed, in their hands they bore two javelins, and their dreſs was that of a rich and luxurious people, white linen garments ſhining and adorned with purple, differing from the Gauls, who went naked to the middle:— " Galli ſuper umbilicum erant nu-" di: Hiſpani linteis prætextis pur-" pura tunicis, candore miro fulgen-" tibus, conſtiterant [ſ]."

[q] Lib. xxi. cap. 27.

[r] See medal N° 3, which is of the Cariſian family, and whereon theſe arms are very curiouſly delineated.

[ſ] Livy, lib. xxii. c. 46.

The

CARTEIA.

The Romans took Carteia from the Carthaginians 200 Years before Christ, and made it a Roman Colony 171 Years before Christ.

The Romans, under Scipio Africanus, drove out the Carthaginians from this country, the year before the birth of our Lord 200; but Carteia seems to have lost its ancient splendor, and to have gone to decay, on the ruin and extirpation of the Carthaginians from Spain, as Livy writes that it was, by a decree of the senate of Rome, re-peopled with 4000 sons of Roman soldiers, born of Spanish women, who were to be incorporated with the actual inhabitants, and form together a Roman colony, under the name of Colonia Libertinorum, though this name, which was intended by the senate as a monument and remembrance of the spurious birth of the founders of the colony, was never made use of by them in their public acts, inscriptions, and coins,

coins, which all conftantly preferve that of Carteia, as does every Roman writer; this event is fixed by Livy in the confulfhip of P. Licinius Craffus and C. Caffius Longinus, about 171 years before our Saviour's birth [f].

Profperity of Carteia over the Romans.

During the exiftence of the Roman empire, Carteia fupported itfelf in fplendor and importance; being highly efteemed by them for the convenience and goodnefs of its port; Strabo tells us they made it a ftation for their fleets, as it had before been to the Spaniards. " It was anciently the " ftation of the Spanifh navy [t]."

Its great Trade.

In the days of this author, the trade of Carteia was in fuch a flou-

[f] Strabo, lib. iii.
[t] Livy, lib. xliii. c. 3.

CARTEIA. riſhing ſtate, and their fleet of merchantmen ſo numerous, that they equalled in number, bulk, and richneſs of their cargoes, thoſe of all Africa together.

Here Lælius, [*u*] the Roman admiral, waited for Adherbal with the Carthaginian gallies. At Carteia the younger Pompey landed from Africa, and with its aſſiſtance firſt made head againſt the whole power of Cæſar; it was at this port their fleet was ſtationed, and preſerved the dominion of the ſea. Gneius Pompey, after the loſs of the battle of Munda, fled with precipitation to Carteia, where he was received; but part of the townſmen, fearing the reſentment of Cæſar, in-

[*t*] Livy, lib. xxxviii. c. 30.

ſiſted

ſiſted on his being ſeized and delivered up; upon which enſued a tumult between Pompey's partizans and thoſe of Cæſar, in which Pompey was dangerouſly wounded in the ſhoulder and the left leg; at length he got poſſeſſion of one of the gates leading to the port, and embarked aboard a galley: to add to his misfortune, on going into the ſhip, he ſprained his ancle; in this ſituation he was purſued by Didius, Cæſar's admiral, for four days; and being obliged to land on the coaſt of Alicant for water and proviſions, this ill-fated youth was ſurrounded and murthered by the mariners of Didius, having in vain diſguiſed himſelf in the habit of a Portugueſe ſoldier; the Spaniards, ever friends to Pompey's family, ſoon after

CARTEIA. after revenged his death by the maſ-ſacre of Didius and all his crew.

In the wall of the tower of San Pedro, at Talavera in New Caſtille, is to be ſeen a ſtone, containing the beginning of an inſcription on a monument erected to the memory of Gneius Pompey, probably ſoon after the death of Cæſar, when the Pompeian party in Spain began to revive; only the following words are legible,

GN. POMPEIO. MAGNI. POMP. F.

At the death of Cæſar, Sextus Pompeius here firſt began to draw together his ſcattered forces, and Dion Caſſius deſcribes him marching from Carteia at the head of ſix legions. Veſtigies of its proſperity under the Romans may be ſeen and traced to this day, in the foundations of its ample walls, tem-

ples,

ples, and theatre, together with a superb mole, and the dock for ſhips of which Strabo ſpeaks.

Book I.

View of its preſent Ruins.

Deſcription of the River Guadaranque.

The ruins of Carteia, are ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Guadaranque, within a furlong of its mouth: this river, though narrow at the entrance, and with a bar contracted long ſince for want of care, has within it at preſent ſix palms of eight inches depth at low water, and eight palms at high tide; water abundantly ſufficient for the reception of the largeſt gallies, ſuch as were in uſe among the Romans: this may be depended on, as I ſounded it myſelf.

The river both widens and deepens immediately, and two furlongs from its mouth is very broad, and forms a haven

CARTEIA. haven capable of containing a great number of ſhips; this narrowneſs of its mouth was rather an advantageous circumſtance than any defect, according to the ancient manner of ſea-fight ing, as it was the more eaſily ſecured from the entrance of an enemy's fleet. We read in Livy that Varus Pompey's admiral, being defeated by Didius in a naval engagement off the bay of Gibraltar, retired his fleet within the harbour of Carteia, and acroſs its mouth fixed a number of anchors, againſt which thoſe of Didius's ſhips who attempted to enter ſtruck, whereby Varus that day ſaved his whole fleet, conſiſting of thirty men of war, from deſtruction.

I have already remarked there are ſtill viſible remains of a quay built of

of ftone; nay you may diftinguifh the Mole or landing place, of which a piece of the wall ftill hangs over the water about twelve feet above its furface; this is the part of the river neareft the walls of the town, which are diftant from it half a furlong: from the fquare tower to the end of the town walls, approaching the river, are fix furlongs, thence to the Torre de Cartagena about as far; the walls here feem to take their courfe Southwards along the ridge of a hill a hundred yards Eaft of the theatre, behind which (though within the walls) are very confiderable foundations of fome public building, thence ftrait down the walls run near half a mile further to the above-mentioned fquare tower by the fea fide.

Circuit of the Walls.

CARTEIA.

There may be ſeen a ridge of ruins that were once a line of buildings about forty yards behind the walls; the Spaniards, who have removed every ſtone above ground to enable them to ſow their corn, and literally turned the once populous ſtreets of Carteia into fields of wheat, found it too great a labour to dig up the foundations of the walls, which were four feet thick: the road that goes up the country, as far as the laſt ruins on the ſide of the river, runs on theſe foundations, which certainly was the beſt uſe they could put them to in a low ground ſubject to inundations.

The Farm-Houſe.

The farm houſe on the ſide of the hill is built on ſome ſtupendous ruins: the pieces of walls ſtill remaining are ſix feet thick. I conjecture it to have

5 been

been a temple, as before it lie half a dozen very large oblong ſquare blocks of marble, carved with uniform mouldings; theſe probably were left in the place they occupy, being too cumbrous to be conveyed away, or to be piled up without any cement, as the farmer has done with the leſſer ſtones; I ſaw in the walls of his houſe, a marble ſlab, whereon appear to have been carved boys and ſatyrs in baſs relief; on the ground lay the mutilated trunk of a ſtatue, quite deformed: theſe ſtones are covered with green moſs, occaſioned by the dampneſs of the air, which has deſtroyed all their poliſh.

A conſiderable number of ſtatues have been found lying up and down among the ruins, but all are now re-

CARTEIA. moved; Don Macaio Farinñas, who ſurveyed Carteia 150 years ago, reports "the mole was then almoſt entire, "and that it had illuſtrious ruins of "ſuperb edifices ſtanding."

"Es mui bueno y ſeguro ſurgi-"dero, diſcubre los Muelles, tiene "por largo trecho illuſtres ruinas de "grandes edificios [*u*]."

It is pity he drew no plans of them, or endeavoured to inveſtigate their original forms, proportions, and deſtination.

Inſcription found. Monſ. de la Martiniere, in his Geographical Dictionary (art. *Carteia*) ſays, that when he was here he ſaw

[*u*] Manuſcript. de las marinas deſde Malaga a Cadix.

the

the baſe of a ſtatue, inſcribed VARIÆ. MARCELLÆ, lying near the ſquare tower; the reſt of the inſcription was quite effaced, but the marks of the ſtatue's feet, and the extremity of its robe, were diſtinguiſhable. San Roque, which is not above a mile diſtant, was half built with ſtones from hence, and I doubt not the Moors before them carried away many to Algezira, and as they conſtantly turned the inſcriptions inwards, nothing but an entire ſubverſion of the buildings they are employed in will reſtore them to light; nay even then it is a great chance but that the mortar has ſo incorporated itſelf in the letters as quite to efface them.

Book I.

The ſquare tower that hangs over the ſea, is a modern building, of the

Square Tower.

CARTEIA.

age of Charles V. It was erected on the ruins of a caſtle, the foundations of which are to be traced; this uſe of watch-towers the Spaniards were taught by Hannibal, as we learn from Hirtius.

Fiſhery.

On the low ſandy beach, between the town walls and the water, are ſtill exiſting a few fiſhermen's huts; melancholy memorials of the great fiſhery the Carteians carried on from this very ſpot: that the fiſhermen reſided, and ſalted their fiſh by the ſea ſide, we know from a ſtory Pliny [x] has handed to us of the Conſul Lucullus, who being at Carteia 147 years before Chriſt, was ſhewn by them the ſkeleton of a large ſea monſter, which

Tribonius Niger and the Conſul Lucullus at Carteia, 147 Years before Chriſt.

[x] Lib. ix. cap. 30.

uſed

ufed nightly to vifit their yard, and was after much difficulty killed by their dogs; Tribonius Niger, who was with Lucullus and faw it, affirms its head was as big as an oil jar; Strabo had likewife heard of it: the Spaniards to this day talk of a large grampus ninety feet long, being thrown on the beach of Carteia by the fea in a ftormy night of the year 1632; the other might perhaps have been of the fame kind. Book I.

The bay of Gibraltar is abundant in various forts of moft excellent fifh, and particularly in Bonitos, efpecially about the mouth of the river Guadaranque; and there I have frequently obferved them to be playing: ancient Carteia carried on a large trade in tunny fifh, which they ufed to falt and

Plenty of Fifh in the Bay.

Bonitos.

CARTEIA. and ſend to Rome, where they were in great repute, reſembling in taſte, colour, and quality, the mackarel, a favourite fiſh of the Romans: Pliny, in his natural hiſtory, has been ſo particular as to ſpecify the parts of the tunny that were reckoned the beſt and fatteſt, and juſtly obſerves the tail was the moſt lean and coarſe; theſe barrels of ſalt tunny were called *melandrya*: the ſame author recommends it as a ſovereign cure for the bite of a mad dog; how true that may be I know not, but the bonito itſelf is very apt to bite the fiſhermen, and its tooth is venomous; an obſervation for which I am indebted to the fiſhermen of this very place.

Smaller Genus. The bay is likewiſe full of a ſmaller bonito, about a foot and a half long and

and extremely delicate; this ſmall genus was known among the Greeks by the names of *Pelamys* and *Cybrium*, and on this coaſt was anciently a town called Cybion from the great plenty of that fiſh: Pliny wrongfully ſuppoſes them to be young tunnies; the ſpawn they carry and ſhed in ſummer clearly proves the contrary.

Purple Shell Fiſh.

We have the teſtimony of Strabo [*y*] that Carteia was alſo famous for a large purple ſhell fiſh, which weighed ten pounds; from whoſe fiſhery the Carteians doubtleſs reaped great advantages, it being eagerly ſought after by the ancients, as from it was extracted that rich Tyrian die ſo prized by the Romans.

[*y*] Lib. iii.

A ſmall

CARTEIA.

A ſmall mile nearer Algeziras is another and larger river than the Guadaranque, though it has ſo bad a bar that none but barks aſcend it to load charcoal for Cadix; it is called El Rio De Palmones: neither of theſe rivers are fordable at any time, but are paſt in boats kept on purpoſe.

El Rio De Palmones.

Theatre of Carteia.

The theatre of Carteia is in ſuch a deplorable ſtate of ruin, and every part of it, which might ſerve to elucidate its ancient beauty and magnificence, ſo totally deſtroyed, that it would not be worth our ſlighteſt attention, but for the ſatisfaction every lover of antiquity naturally feels in contemplating even its moſt ſhattered remains: only the foundations of one order of arches are ſtanding, ſome of them

them eight or ten feet high, others almoſt level with the ground.

Theſe arches are quite over-grown by ſhrubs and buſhes; within you can only diſtinguiſh ſix or eight of the uppermoſt rows of ſeats, which are exactly according to the rules of Vitruvius ſixteen inches Engliſh meaſure; on theſe ſat the Roman citizens: the others, which are now buried in rubbiſh and earth, were probably ſomething deeper, being, according to the cuſtom of the ancients, deſtined for the magiſtrates and higher orders of the republic; theſe lower ſeats were called the Podium, and elevated ten feet above the arena: the Equeſtrian order had likewiſe ſeparate ſeats allotted them: in the theatre at Cadiz, Balbus the queſtor,

appropriated

CARTEIA. appropriated fourteen benches for the reception of the Roman knights of that city, who, I have before had occasion to obſerve, formed a very numerous body in the days of Julius Cæſar.

The back of the building leaned on the declivity of a hill, a poſition frequently choſen by the ancients: Sebaſtian Serlius has deſcribed the ſuperb amphitheatre of Pola in Iſtria, conſtructed in the ſame ſituation; one ſide compoſed of three orders, and the other of two, the loweſt being ſunk in the riſe of the ground; this was a great ſaving in the conſtruction, as well as addition to its ſtrength; ſo here there was no occaſion for a lower row of arches to ſupport the podium, and the higher, through which

the

the ſpectators paſt to deſcend to their benches, roſe immediately from the ground: the remains of this theatre conſiſt of 31 arches, 28 of which are five feet wide, and allowing 3 for the thickneſs of each pilaſter, are

	Feet.
thickneſs of each pilaſter, are	224
The middle arch being the principal entrance, 7 feet wide,	13
The two ſide arches being the 8th from the centre, 6 feet each, - - - - -	18
And 45 feet of foundations on each ſide, - - - -	90
Total circumference,	345

Hence the arches which flanked the pulpitum and poſtſcenium, as well as the front of the edifice, are quite deſtroyed, not the leaſt ſign thereof remaining; all is cleared away, and the

CARTEIA.

ground about it tilled and ſowed with corn: there is not in Spain an edifice ſo totally in ruins, and, what is moſt to be lamented, not by the hand of time, whom all muſt obey, but thoſe of the barbarous nations, who ſucceeded to the Romans in the dominion of this country; many of the ſtones were doubtleſs carried away to build La Torre de Cartagena, by the Moors, but alas! where ſhall we look for them? ſince that caſtle has been likewiſe long ſince deſtroyed, and levelled almoſt to the ground by the Spaniards [z]!

O Carteia!

[z] As for the period of the erection of this theatre, it is impoſſible to fix it for certain, we can only reaſonably conclude it to have been at leaſt not earlier than the age of Auguſtus, in whoſe 4th conſulſhip Statilius Taurus built the firſt ſtone amphitheatre in Rome, and till the

miſtreſs

O Carteia! thou once famous and renowned city, whofe beauty and lovelinefs captivated the merchant, drawing all nations of the earth to thy port, can I contemplate without compaffion thy prefent defolate ftate? Behold thy noble theatre is deftroyed, thy populous ftreets are ploughed up and fown, thy walls are taken away, thy facred temples are beat down, and thy beauteous head once crowned with turrets, is now levelled with the duft: Where are thy Senators, thy purpled Quatuor-viri, thy Ædiles, thy ftreets fwarming

miftrefs of the world had them, it is not probable to expect them in fo remote a colony: perhaps we fhall be more accurate in deducing it to the reign of Adrian, as Spartian has recorded of that emperor, "In omnibus penè urbibus & ali- "quid ædificavit, & lufus dedit:" and this it is natural to fuppofe he more particularly executed in his native province.

CARTEIA. ſwarming with people? Thy port is deſerted, no fleets are to be ſeen in it, nor the ſhouts of mariners any more heard; thy fields for want of culture are turned to moraſſes; the very air over three is become heavy and unwholeſome, and the chilling ague drives man from thine habitation; in thy latter end, as in thy proſperity, one common fate attends thee with the mighty Babylon [*a*]!

Among

[*a*] Cyrus, by turning the bed of the Euphrates, rendered Babylon and its country an uninhabitable moraſs: although the Guadaranque has not undergone the ſame change, yet the fine fertile fields on its banks being left ſo many ages deſolate, are, for want of culture and the induſtry of man to keep the tides from overflowing them, grown ſwampy, and exhale unwholeſome vapours on the country round; the fields the Spaniards at preſent cultivate, having been formed out of the ſtreets of the very town; this I conjecture

Book I.

Carteia had a Mint.

Among the peculiar excellencies which Carteia poſſeſſed as a Roman colony, that of coining money was a prerogative enjoyed by no other city on this coaſt between Carteia and Abdera; this privilege has been of ſingular uſe, not only in perpetuating the name and rank of Carteia, but the memory of ſeveral Roman families, that flouriſhed in this republic, have been thereby happily handed down to us, and even the form of its

I conjecture was the reaſon that induced the Spaniſh inhabitants of Gibraltar, when they quitted that garriſon, to ſettle themſelves a mile or two further in the country, on the high hill of San Roque, although policy ſhould rather have ſtationed them on the ſpot of Carteia, where they would have commanded the paſs of the river, and ſecured the coaſt from any inſults of an enemy, as well as the fiſhery of the bay, and a commodious port for their coaſting trade.

 government,

CARTEIA. government, its exact position, the gods they worshiped, their power by sea, and the chief trade of their town, most of them circumstances on which history is silent, and we must have else for ever been ignorant of. We shall have reason to lament that Cartama, Barbesula, Salduba, and Malaca, did not enjoy this privilege, when we come to investigate the ancient histories of those cities.

In no part of Spain, as Father Flores has observed, has there been such an abundance of coin found as at Carteia, and more are daily appearing; they are chiefly turned up by the countrymen in winter, when they plough their ground after the first rains. In the beginning of December, as I was busy taking the dimensions

of

of the theatre, a ſhepherd belonging to the farm-houſe offered me, for ſale, near two dozen, ſome in good preſervation, and others much damaged.

Medals of Carteia.

Theſe medals are all of ſmall and middle braſs, and what the rapacious avarice of former ages has ſpared us out of contempt to the baſeneſs of the metal; that N° 1 is Hercules's head, the firſt and tutelar god of the Carteians, whoſe name they bore, and whoſe worſhip was, as I before obſerved, taught them by the Phœnicians; on the reverſe is his well-known club, which he himſelf is feigned to have cut out of the Nemean wood: "Clavam ipſe ſibi "in Nemea Sylva cæſam compara"vit [*b*]."

[*b*] Apollodor. lib. ii.

CARTEIA.

N° 2. is the laurelled head of Jove; it is eaſy to account for a Roman colony, celebrating Jupiter on their coin, and thereby profeſſing for him a particular veneration; he probably had a temple in Carteia, in imitation of the capitol of Rome.

N° 10. ſhews us the caput turrigerum, the beauteous head of Carteia in her proſperity, crowned with turrets; behind it is the trident of Neptune, whom it was the intereſt of a maritime town to render propitious; on the reverſe is figured the caduceus of Mercury the god of merchants.

Neptune is more oſtentatious in the reverſe of the medal N° 9, where he ſtands commanding both the ſea and land, a trident in one hand, and a dolphin

dolphin his favourite fiſh in the other, which, Hyginus tells us, was his conſtant emblem: "Qui Neptuno ſimu-"lacrum faciunt, delphinum aut in "manu, aut ſub pede ejus, conſtituere "videmus, quod Neptuno gratiſſi-"mum eſſe arbitrantur [c]."

His right foot ſtands on dry ground, and the left on the ſtern of a galley, whereby the Carteians acknowledged his patronage, not only over their fleets and ſeas, but alſo over their town and territories; they have hereby very accurately aſſured to poſterity the preciſe ſituation of Carteia, and that their port was ſafe and capacious, wherein ſhips might ride cloſe to the ſhore, and not an open bay or ſhallow beach, to which veſſels could not approach.

[c] Lib. ii.

CARTEIA.

Their empire over the ſea, and the great trade they carried on, are beautifully ſymbolized by medals N° 11. and 12. On the one is a fiſh (emblem of their tunny trade) bearing a trident; on the other appears Cupid aſtride on a dolphin, and guiding him with a bridle.

The magnitude and number of their ſhips of war the Carteians have repeatedly commemorated in ſeven or eight different dies, as may be ſeen in thoſe of N° 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8; theſe are each of them variouſly conſtructed, five of them are evidently ſhips of war, as appears from their double and treble roſtrums, which were either of braſs or iron.—— "Roſtra illa ære ferroque ad ictus "armata [d]."

[d] Plin. lib. xxxii.

The

The actuaria, or light veſſels built for trade, neither had, nor wanted, ſuch an embarraſſment to their ſwiftneſs; thoſe of N° 4. and N° 6. have each one of thoſe towers, of which Cæſar makes mention in his commentaries of the Gallic war, and from which the ſoldiers threw their darts with greater force. That theſe ſhips frequented the port of Tyre, we have the teſtimony of the prophet Ezekiel: "The ſhips of Tarſhiſh "did ſing of thee in thy market [*e*]."

Of theſe coins, thoſe of N° 2. 6, 7, 8, 9. 11, 12. and 19, exiſt in my cabinet; in that of N° 6. the ancient uſe of the Celtiberian Kappa (afterwards changed to c by the Romans,

[*e*] Chap. xxvii. 25.

CARTEIA. as more agreeable to their dialect) in the KAR, as well as the Γ in the name of the magistrate, is preserved; I therefore judge it to be of higher antiquity than any other yet found of this colony; it is of a most beautiful integrity, and was given me by that elegant collector and exquisite judge of medals Mr. Charles Combe: the long flowing hair of the primitive Spaniards is thereon delineated; a custom the poet Martial gloried in following, who, when he ridicules the effeminate Corinthian for his curled locks, says he wore his own long and rude, after the fashion of his country Spain:

"Tu flexa nitidus coma vagaris,
"Hispanis ego, contumax capillis.
"————Ex Iberis
"Et Celtis genitus [f]."

[f] Mart. lib. x. Epig. 65.

The

The s, which is wanting on the head of that publiſhed by Flores [g], is here perfect; my medal differs likewiſe from it in the ornaments on the ſide of the veſſel and peculiar form of its keel. Flores was deceived when he thought he ſaw a bar croſs the letter s in SEP; when without doubt the engraver meant no more than to diſtinguiſh and ſeparate from it the M Marcus, by a point, which appears in my medal round, and without any connection with the s.

N° 8. which I poſſeſs in beautiful integrity, has never yet been publiſhed; the Marcian family is thereon commemorated.

[g] Table xv. N° 19.

The

CARTEIA. The medal N° 12. is esteemed by Flores as most rare; I bought it of the shepherd above-mentioned; the preservation is lamentable, though that published by Flores [*b*] is not much better: the type is very rude, the Julian family is thereon perpetuated.

Minerva, goddess of wisdom, of arms, and patroness of the olive plant, was among the tutelar gods of Carteia; in N° 18. she appears in the habit of war, with an helmet on her head: the martial disposition of a Roman colony is therein evinced, as well as the great trade and exportation of oil at their port, which they embarked yearly from Rome and other parts; the reverse of this

[*b*] Table lii. N° 4.

coin

coin bears a rudder, which is repeated in an elegant group on N° 14, together with a roſtrum and club of Hercules; the head of this latter is the common one of Carteia crowned.

N° 19. was ſtruck in honour of Germanicus, and of Druſus ſon of Tiberius, both co-heirs to the empire. On the head their names, on the reverſe their title of Quatuor-viri of Carteia: that ſuch mighty princes ſhould condeſcend to be their chief magiſtrates, is a diſtinguiſhed trophy in the Faſti of Carteia; on what occaſion, or for what ſervices performed, this ſingular honour was conferred, hiſtory is ſilent; but it raiſes the advantageous idea, we are hereby authorized to form, of the flouriſhing ſtate of this colony in the age of Tiberius,

CARTEIA. rius. Two of theſe valuable coins are in my poſſeſſion; Father Flores quotes them as exceeding rare.

Strabo muſt certainly have been miſtaken in aſſerting Carteia was in his days gone to ruin. He wrote in the age of Auguſtus: we have already ſeen it proſperous and well-peopled during the civil wars of Cæſar and Pompey; and here we have an infallible inſtance of its continuing the ſame under the immediate ſucceſſor of Auguſtus. I have in my cabinet coins, indiſputably found at Carteia, of the Roman emperors down to Conſtantine the Great; one of which, in ſmall braſs, I picked up myſelf juſt by the theatre, and another of Gratian who lived in the year 380.—The reverſe of this coin ſhews a rudder,

der, as does that of N° 15. with the same head. Book I.

N° 13. 16, and 17, bear on their reverses dolphins or tunnies, and are so many memorials of their large and lucrative fishery; to the last is joined an half moon, to which luminary the Celtiberians rendered particular worship; its head I take to be that of Hercules, as it much resembles N° 1.

N° 21. was published by Haym, in his Thesoro Britannico: for what reason I know not, he imagined it to bear the laurelled head of Julius Cæsar, and, to second his imagination, has given the public a perfect representation of that hero, instead of the resemblance of the coin he had before him: how widely they differ may be seen

CARTEIA seen on comparison. Father Flores copied it from Haym, among his coins of Carteia, with many doubts, which certainly would have encreased had he obtained a sight of the original, which at that time existed in the cabinet of the late Earl of Winchelsea, after whose death it became the property of Matthew Duane, Esq; who was pleased to communicate it to me; he being a gentleman no less respected in the literary world for his most princely collection of medals, and consummate knowledge of them, than for his courteous, exceedingly polite, and generous reception of every person that solicits the favour of seeing them.

Carteia, in all her coins, invariably preserved her mint from the common

mon

mon adulation of the other provinces to the Roman emperors, by engraving on their money the head of the reigning prince; how Carteia was exempted therefrom we learn not in hiſtory, but ſo aſſuredly it was; the examples before us confirm it: and even in that inſcribed with the names of Germanicus and Druſus, you ſee them joined to the turret-crowned figure; if we examine this medal with attention, and make proper allowances for the rudeneſs and variety of the types of the coin of this town, we may perceive the ſame length of neck as in many others I poſſeſs; the crown of turrets, I conjecture, has been omitted through the careleſsneſs of the engraver, or imperfectneſs of the dye, as the bunch of hair projecting from the forehead (which Haym miſtook for points of laurel)

CARTEIA. laurel) is common to all, and was naturally preſſed and raiſed by the crown: this is my opinion, the original may be conſulted, and if any body can prove I am miſtaken, I ſhall be very glad to be better informed.

N° 20. is the reverſe of a coin, on which is repreſented a naked fiſherman ſeated on a rock, his rod in his right hand, and a fiſh, the reward of his toil, hanging to his line, in the attitude of drawing it out of the water; by his ſide is a ceſta or Spaniſh baſket with a handle; in which the Spaniards to this day carry their fiſh; it is made of Eſparto [i], open like a net, wherein they can dip and waſh their fiſh without taking them out.

[i] See an account of the Eſparto, in the article Malaga.

Flores

Flores has printed three ſeveral dyes with this amiable reverſe, of which I poſſeſs two: that I preſent to the reader, is in exceedingly fine preſervation, and I doubt not will give him ſingular pleaſure; the more ſo if he remarks the refined taſte of the artiſt, who in his pretty medal informs us, that the placid beach of Carteia was here and there variegated with ſmall rocks and ſhelves, from among which the angler caught in great plenty delicious ſalmonettes[k], a fact literally true, even to this

[k] The ſalmonettes are a fiſh about eight inches long, when in ſeaſon, of a beautiful ſcarlet and gold colour, very high flavoured, and prized by the epicures; they abound all up the coaſt of Spain, but are in no part more plentiful than in the ſpot we are ſpeaking of, as are ſeveral other ſmall fiſh equally delicate.

 day:

CARTEIA.

day; people from San Roque continually coming to fiſh on theſe ſtones.

One of them, almoſt naked, like the figure on the coin, thus employed on a ſummer's morn, ſo ſtruck me, that I got off my horſe, and ſat on a rock by him, contemplating this medal which I held in my hand; every time the countryman caught a fiſh, I more and more admired the ingenuity of this people, who took ſuch particular pains to commemorate even the ſlighteſt advantages of their coaſt.

Government of Carteia by Quatuorviri.

From theſe medals we learn the civil government of Carteia by Quatuor-viri inſtead of Duum-viri, like moſt of the cities of Bœtica; this circumſtance, of having four chief magiſtrates, ſeems to indicate a ſuperior

rior grandeur and conſequence in this colony, and a ſuperabundance of eminent citizens who had a claim to that dignity.

Book I.

Their Names on the Coin.

The names of two of the Quatuorviri we find frequently expreſſed on their coin, at other times one, or only the office itſelf, to which was probably annexed the care of the mint, by a decree (as the medals themſelves inform us) of the court of aldermen, Decreto Decurionum; this they ſome time expreſſed in the majeſtic ſtile of Rome, EX. SENATVS CONSVLTO [l]. The Ædiles had, on particular occaſions, the ſame licence of ſtamping their names on the coin, though very rarely, and, as Father Flores judiciouſly ſuſpects, on the occaſion only

[l] See medal, N° 14.

CARTEIA

of their celebrating public games, or, as I think, more probably in the absence of the Quatuor-viri from the city.

On the Counter-marks.

Great disputes have risen among the learned on the counter-marks, which are observed to be struck on many of the coins of the colonies in Spain; each of them had one particular to itself: that of Carteia, according to the first medal quoted by Flores of this town, was (R).— He concludes they were thus marked after the time of coining, in the same manner as the Spaniards in the last century struck their old Quartos, with the additional number of maravedizes [m]

[m] In the Spanish copper currency, two maravedizes make one ochavo, and two ochavos a quarto.

2 their

their value was then raiſed to: I have reaſoned this circumſtance with every Spaniſh antiquary I met with, and a learned prieſt [n] of the city of Ronda has, I believe, approached the neareſt towards ſolving the difficulty: he judges it was the ſtamp of one town, when, for the ſake of trade, or the occaſional ſcarcity of their own coin, they thus naturalized, as it were, that of a neighbouring province, thereby hindering it from returning home, as the governors of Gibraltar, on the firſt ſettlement of that garriſon by the Engliſh, acted with the Spaniſh dollars.

Roman Families in Carteia

I ſhall finiſh the hiſtory of Carteia with a liſt of the principal Roman families, who flouriſhed in this commonwealth, and for whoſe names we

[n] Don Juan Maria de Ribera.

CARTEIA. are indebted to the great ſolicitude of the Carteians in multiplying their dyes. The having them delivered ſo entire to us, with an account of the rank and offices they held, and even the number of times they enjoyed them ſo many ages after the total deſtruction of their city, and every monument and building within it, is a glaring example of the utility of medals in ancient hiſtory.

Germanicus and Druſus

1. In this honourable catalogue, Germanicus and Druſus demand a place, ſeeing they bore the office of Quatuor-viri in Carteia, and choſe to have the memory thereof perpetuated on their coin.

2. Caius Minius Quinti Filius.—Quatuor-vir four times.

He

He is mentioned in one medal, Caius Minius; in another of Flores's more particularly, Caius Minius Quinti Filius; in another, Caius Minius, Quinti Filius, Quatuor-vir Ter; and again, C. Minius, Quatuor-vir iv. ſo that we can trace his chief magiſtracy four times.

3. Caius Vibius. Ædile once, and Quatuor-vir twice,

He is quoted in medal N° 15. conjunctly with Minius, Caius Vibius Quatuor-vir iterum; and in N° 16, Caius Vibius Ædile: this latter coin muſt be prior in date to the other two, the Ædileſhip being the firſt office borne in a Roman colony, indiſpenſably to be ſerved before they could pretend to that of Quatuor-vir.

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Of this family, and perhaps a native of Carteia, was Titus Vibius, whom the Roman hiſtorians deſcribe as one of the chiefs in the civil wars under Decimus Brutus, and who is reported by Cicero to have taken the opportunity of Vibius's courier to diſpatch letters to Rome.

We learn from Tacitus, that in the 9th year of the emperor Tiberius, another of this noble family was proconſul of this province; his name was Quintus Vibius Serenus, who, incurring the hatred of Tiberius, for having upbraided him with not rewarding his ſervices, was accuſed, on his return, by his unnatural ſon, and condemned to exile in the iſland Amorga, one of the Cyclades.

The memory of the Vibii is perpetuated on various Confular Denarii, of which I poffefs feveral. Book I.

4. Minivius, Quatuor-vir. His other name is effaced on the coin; Flores fufpects it to have been Caius.

One of this family is mentioned by Muratori, as a native of Spain, in an infcription he quotes, page 733, and which informs us, that he obtained all the honours of his republic, without naming it: the medal before us feems to fix this ftone at Carteia, as the higheft office of the commonwealth is therein afcribed to our Minivius.

5. Lucius Maius Quatuor-vir.——Of the fame family we read of

6. Marcius

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6. Marcius Maius Quatuor-vir, and

7. Cneius Maius, Ædile conjunctly with

8. Lucius Argentinus; as I read it.

The former family is ſtill exiſting in this province by the name of Majos.

9. Pollio Quatuor-vir.

The famous Aſinius Pollio was proconſul of this province at the death of Cæſar, and till the ſettlement of the empire under Auguſtus. I ſhould have no difficulty in pronouncing him to be the Quatuor-vir in our coin, on the ſame honorary footing as the Cæſars Germanicus and Druſus, if he were not placed the laſt on it; how-

4 ever

ever it is very likely that of one of his family or freedmen, eſtabliſhed at Carteia, whoſe name and intereſt raiſed him to the higheſt honours.

10. Quintus Opſius. Quatuor-vir, in two different dyes.

11. Quintus Pedecaius. Quatuor-vir, in three different dyes.

This family is diſtinguiſhed by Cicero as one of the chiefs who glorioufly loſt their lives in Panſa's army, fighting for the republic, againſt M. Antony, under the walls of Mutina; it is there written Peducaius, inſtead of Pedecaius, an error the editors of Cicero's letters are hereby enabled to correct, ſeeing, as I have already obſerved, copies of ancient authors may

and

CARTEIA. and often do err, but medals in good preſervation never can.

12. Lucius Marcius, Quatuor-vir.

This medal informs us; that a branch of the Marcian family, which deſcended from the royal trunk of Ancus Marcius, was ſettled at Carteia.

13. Marcus Pacuvius, Quatuor-vir.

This name is ſo mutilated in the coin, that Flores has been greatly embarraſſed to fix it, though not without doubts, which can only be cleared up by a medal of the ſame dye in better preſervation.

14. Marcus Septimius, Quatuor-vir in three dyes.

15. Publius

15. Publius Julius, Quatuor-vir in two dyes.

16. Marcus Falcidius, Quatuor-vir.

17. Publius Mionius, Quatuor-vir.

"These were honourable men in "their generations [o]."

Ancient Bishoprick at Carteia

Father Flores has taken an infinite deal of pains to place at Carteia one of the ancient biſhopricks of this province, founded by St. Eſicius [p], immediately after the apoſtolic times; which event gives us a poor idea of the ſituation and conſequence of Carteia in that age, as the firſt preachers of

[o] Eccleſ. xliv. 7.

[p] See his Eſpaña Sagrada, vol. iv.

Chriſtianity

CARTEIA. Chriftianity in Spain generally avoided eftabliſhing themſelves in the principal towns, where the Roman Pagan governors reſided, and the provincial chanceries were held.

THE ORANGE GROVE.

Half way between Carteia and the Spaniſh lines, runs into the ſea a little river, collected from different ſprings, about a mile up the country; on its pleaſant banks ſeveral Spaniards have eſtabliſhed themſelves, and planted gardens of orange-trees, ſweet canes, pomgranates, and evergreens; the eternal bloom of the oranges, and the advantage of angling in a river full of fiſh, induced a gentleman of the garriſon to erect a little hut of canes, under

under the ſhade of an enormous wal- Book I.
nut, where the officers find beds, and the little requiſites for paſſing an a-greeable day in this amiable ſpot.

CHAPTER V.

ANNALS

OF

GIBRALTAR AND ALGEZIRAS.

IN the Arabick and Spaniſh annals, we meet with no particular worth recording of Gibraltar, from the 8th to the 14th century; during which long interval, the Moors remained in quiet poſſeſſion of this hill.

First Siege of Gibraltar in 1310.

In the year 1310, we find Ferdinand IV. of Caſtille, with an army, beſieging Algeziras; part of his troops he ſent, under the conduct of Alonzo Perez de Guſman, before Gibraltar, which

which was then firſt delivered from the power of the infidels: the Moors were ſo exaſperated at this loſs, that they roſe, and murdered Mahomet; he was the third king of Granada of the houſe of the Alhamares. Book I.

In 1311, the Spaniſh monarch abandoned the ſiege of Algeziras, deſpairing of ſucceſs, having lain before it ſeven months: he made a treaty with the Mooriſh king, by which he received, in conſideration thereof, the towns of Belmar and Queſada, and 100,000 gold dobloons [q] for the charges of the war. Firſt Siege of Algeziras in 1311.

After the death of Ferdinand IV, which happened in 1313, ſucceeded to the crown of Spain his ſon Don

[q] La dobla de oro is at preſent an imaginary coin in Spain, and worth about 3s. ſterling.

 Alonzo

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Alonzo XI. one of the moſt valiant princes that ever wielded the Spaniſh ſceptre: although an infant when he aſcended the throne, he ſoon became ſo formidable to Iſrael, the reigning king of Granada (who had vainly attempted to re-take Gibraltar, but was forced to break up the ſiege by the infant Don Pedro of Caſtile in

Second Siege of Gibraltar in 1316

1316); that, in order to raiſe a barrier between them, ſtrong enough to put a ſtop to his victorious arms, he, in 1318, ceded by treaty the cities of Algeziras, Ronda, Caſtillar, Ximena, Marvella, and Eſtepona, to the emperor of Fez Juſaf Aben Jacob.

This prince was of the houſe of Banamarines, and deſcended from the moſt ancient race of the Maliques Almohaberes, hereditary lords of the kingdom

kingdom of Cuco [*r*]: their family came over to Spain with the firſt conquerors of the country; they were

[*r*] The kingdom of Cuco is ſituated on a chain of very fruitful mountains, that extend themſelves from Atlas to the South of the plains of Algiers, and takes its name from the capital town, which is placed, like the city of Ronda, on a rock acceſſible but on one ſide, where it is defended by a caſtle: the inhabitants are a martial people, generally at war with the Bey of Algiers, and conſiſt of about 15000 ſouls: their territories abound with grapes, honey, flax, corn, and cattle; and they have manufactories of the fineſt linen in Barbary; their mountains produce ſaltpetre and iron ore, with which they fabricate their own gunpowder and arms: beſide the cities of Cuco, they have a number of populous villages. Every town forms a family by itſelf, never intermingling or marrying with their neighbours, but conſtituting a ſeparate clan, over which preſides a Xeque or chief, ſubject to the king of Cuco. This little kingdom can bring into the field 5000 muſqueteers and 1500 horſe, all good troops, warlike and bred from their infancy to arms.

 three

ANNALS. three brothers; the eldeſt of which ſucceeded to the throne of Cuco, and the other two ſettled in Granada, and were the noble anceſtors of a numerous and powerful tribe, by whoſe influence and mediation Iſmael was induced thus to diſmember his kingdom.

Abomelique made King of Gibraltar, Algeziras, and Ronda, in 1331

In conſequence of this treaty, Juſaf Aben Jacob ſent over his ſon Abomelique to take poſſeſſion of theſe territories; his fleet croſſed the Streights, and landed him at Algeziras in the beginning of the year 1331: he conducted an infinite number of Benamarine Moors and 7000 horſe, and formed a new kingdom in Spain, ſtyling himſelf king of Algeziras and Ronda, of which town when we take a view, we ſhall diſcover in

it

it magnificent monuments of this prince's reſidence.

In the month of February of the following ſpring, Abomelique ſat down with his army before Gibraltar, at that time commanded by Vaſco Peyres de Meyra: The chronicle of Don Alonzo XI. informs us, it was very ill ſupplied with every thing, and had not bread for 30 days, occaſioned by Meyra's having employed the money the king had advanced him for victualing the garriſon, in purchaſing eſtates at Xeres. A veſſel of the Moors, loaded with corn, which a ſtorm drove under the walls, prolonged the ſiege for ſome time; however the Spaniards, after enduring incredible fatigue, and ſubſiſting for weeks on the leather of their ſhields,

Third Siege of Gibraltar in 1332

 were

ANNALS. were forced by famine to open their gates to the Moors in the middle of June, notwithſtanding Don Alonzo Jufre, the Spaniſh admiral, was maſter of the ſea, and from his galleys endeavoured by the means of engines to throw bags of flour over the walls into the town.

Don Alonzo XI. who had been hindered from coming in time to the ſuccour of Gibraltar, by civil commotions in Caſtille, was actually advanced within four days journey of the place, when the fatal news came to him of its ſurrender. Vaſquez Perez de Meyra had articled with Abomelique, that the Chriſtians ſhould not be made ſlaves; as for himſelf, not daring to appear before his maſter, he went over to the Moors in Barbary.

Don

Fourth Siege of Gibraltar in 1332.

Don Alonzo XI. refolved at all events to re-take the place, and continued his march, hoping to inclofe it before the Moors had had fufficient time to furnifh it with provifions; he accordingly encamped before the town the end of June: to this day may be traced the ditch or trench he dug from fea to fea, to defend the rear of his army, which he divided into three parts; the main body occupied the fands under the hill from the ocean to the Mediterranean; he fent a detachment in boats to the Southward of the town, on the Red Sands, and another climbed up to the North of the hill above the caftle, which they incommoded with throwing down, by the means of engines, huge ftones, not only into it, but over it, and into the Attarafana on the water fide, a cir-

ANNAIS. cumſtance I have often conſidered with amazement; and how the Spaniards could drag ſuch immenſe machines up ſo ſteep and rugged a rock.

The Moors, not being able to cope with the Spaniards by ſea, drew all their gallies aſhore, and covered thoſe for which there was not room in the Attaraſana, with ſheds of ſtrong timber, in order to preſerve them from being cruſhed by the pieces of rocks the Spaniards lanced from the hill. The king ordered Don Alonzo Juſre to endeavour to burn theſe gallies, but, on approaching the ſhore, he found himſelf ſtopped by piles the Moors had driven into the ſea.

The Spaniſh monarch was ſo eager to be maſter of the place, that he offered

offered two dobloons of gold for every ſtone the miners could force out from the walls of the caſtle, which by the above-mentioned engines had been ſo diſmantled, eſpecially the Torre del Omenage, that the beſieged could not man the tops of the turrets. The largeneſs of the reward encouraged a party of Gallegos to attempt extracting the ſtones, under ſhelter of a ſtrong machine the king ordered to be built, defined in the chronicle by the old Spaniſh word Manta, nearly of the ſame conſtruction with the Roman Muſculus, deſcribed in Cæſar's commentaries [*ſ*]; the uſe of which was retained in Spain, till the fatal invention of gunpowder entirely changed the whole œconomy of mi-

[*ſ*] De Bello civili.

litary

ANNALS. litary defence; during this manœuvre, which, if not prevented, would have ſoon brought the tower to the ground, the Moors could not man the battlements, for the number of ſtones thrown on them by the engines of the Spaniards on the mountain; but with great diligence they broke windows through the ſides of the tower, and, covering themſelves from the arrows of the enemy with their ſhields, threw down on the Manta ſuch quantities of burning pitch, tow, and other inflammable matter, as ſet the whole on fire, wounded moſt of the Gallegos, with Don Alonzo Fernandez, their commander, and forced them to a precipitate flight

The ſiege was in this ſituation when the king of Granada, with the whole force

force of his kingdom, joined the army of Abomelique, and they both encamped at the back of the Spaniſh lines, upon a hill called the Cueſta de la Carbonera, extending themſelves from one ſea to the other; by which means they hemmed in the Spaniards, debarred them from foraging, and cut off their communication by land; ſo that, when the bad weather kept out their ſupplies by ſea, they experienced great ſcarcity of every thing, eſpecially of wood to bake their bread and victuals [*t*]: a contrary wind, for 17 days, occaſioned a dreadful famine in the camp of the Chriſtians, which

[*t*] Such numbers of the troops in the army of Don Alonzo deſerted through hunger, in hopes of eſcaping into Spain, and fell into the hands of the Moors, that the price of Chriſtian ſlaves was reduced among them to a dobloon *per* head.

had

ANNALS.

had well nigh deſtroyed them; theſe diſaſters greatly embarraſſed, but did not diſcourage, the magnanimous Don Alonzo: to ſtill the murmurs of his famiſhed troops, and give them an example of patience, he abſtained from taſting meat himſelf for eight days, till a convoy arrived; an act well worthy to be recorded, and not to be paralleled in hiſtory, except by the celebrated ſelf-denial of Alexander the Great in the deſerts of Sogdiana [*n*].

[*u*] "Alexander and his troops, being under "the greateſt diſtreſs for want of water, met a "man loaded with two ſkins full, deſtined for "his ſons in the army: the hero, recollecting that "all his ſoldiers could not equally partake of it, "refuſed, though fainting with drought, a cup "of the water which was offered to him, encouraging his ſoldiers, by his own example, "to have patience till they reached the river "Oxus." Quintus Curt. lib. vii.

The

The desolation and havock which the infants Don Juan and Don Juan Nunez, and other discontented chiefs in arms, made all over the kingdom of Castille, were the real causes of Don Alonzo XI's hearkening to a peace, which the king of Granada had repeatedly offered to him if he would raise the siege: this he consented to with an unwilling mind, forced by the vexatious necessity of his affairs, on the 20th of August, after having been before the town eight weeks.

The Siege raised.

When they had signed the articles of peace, in which Abomelique was included, the young king of Granada passed into the camp of Don Alonzo, and the two princes dined together at one table. Mahomed was dressed in a scarlet tunick, presented him by the Spanish

ANNALS. Spanifh monarch; the prefents he made to Don Alonzo in return were magnificent and truly royal; a fword, whofe hilt and gold-emboffed fcabbard fhone with rubies, fapphires, emeralds, and oriental pearls, and an helmet of folid gold adorned with precious ftones, in the front of which were two rubies, as big as walnuts, of ineftimable value; to thefe were added coftly ftuffs and filks, embroidered with gold of the manufacture of Granada [*w*].

[*w*] The manufacturing of filk was at that age unknown to the Spaniards; none of them then wore any but the nobility, and they purchafed them of the Moors, who brought the art with them from the Eaft: when Granada fell under the dominion of the king of Spain, they carefully encouraged the manufactures of the filk looms in that city, and Spain fupplied France with filks for above a century after that event.

This

Mahomed King of Granada murdered in his Camp.

This noble king did not live to enjoy the honour of having thus raiſed the ſiege of Gibraltar, and rendered ſuch an important ſervice to his country; for a few days after he was baſely murthered in his camp, on the banks of the Guadiaro, by the ſons of Oſmin (ancient enemy to the emperor of Fez), who were afraid of ſome ſecret treaty ready to be executed to their prejudice, between Aben Jacob, and Mahomed; their pretence was, to revenge his breach of their law, by dreſſing himſelf in a Spaniſh habit, and eating out of the ſame diſh with a Chriſtian:

"Tantum Relligio potuit ſuadere malorum."

Succeeded by his B[illegible] Y[illegible].

Yuſaf, brother of Mahomed, and youngeſt ſon of Iſmael, reigned in his ſtead. Gibraltar was remarkably fatal

6 to

ANNALS. to the Moorish kings; he that lost the place, and he that preserved it, both shared the same untimely destiny.

Abomelique enjoyed his new-established kingdom but a few years; the king of Spain, having pretty well quieted and settled the internal troubles in his kingdom, began to make preparations, in 1339, for renewing the war with the Moors, who, being on their side reinforced from Barbary with 5000 horse, feared so little the power of Spain, that they made an irruption the latter end of the same year into the territories of Xeres.

Peace broken 1339

This expedition, which was conducted by Abomelique himself, at the head of 20,000 men, was fatal both to him and them; for, after they had ravaged the country, and gathered together

gether an incredible number of cattle, the Spaniards aſſembled about 6000 men, under Don Gonzalo Martinez, grand maſter of the order of Alcantara, and overtook the Moors, encamped without fear of any ſurprize, and confident in their numbers, on the banks of a little river called Patute, in the Vega de Pagana: the attack was made on the break of day, and ſo ſuddenly, that the Barbarians were routed and their camp forced before they could arm and get upon their horſes: fear and confuſion ſucceeded to confidence, and Abomelique waked out of his ſleep, and, not able to ſtop the troops, fled unarmed and on foot towards Algeziras, and, when overcome with fatigue, hid himſelf among ſome buſhes; in this retreat, on the approach of a party of

Battle of the Vega de Pagana.

 the

ANNALS

Abomelique killed.

the enemies, he fell on his face, counterfeiting death; in which poſture, a Spaniſh ſoldier, in wanton cruelty, thruſt a ſpear twice through his body; after they were gone, a Mooriſh ſervant of the prince, that had concealed himſelf with better fortune, came up to his maſter, whom he found bleeding on the ground unable to move; he endeavoured to convey him off on his back, but the motion being rendered intolerable by pain, Abomelique commanded him to ſet him down, and ſeek for more aſſiſtance: ſoon after he was left in this deplorable ſtate, the agonies of death making him exceedingly thirſty, he dragged himſelf to the rivulet, where he was found dead with his face in the water.

Deplorable Manner of his Death

The

The number of ſlain in this action amounted to 10,000, and would have been ſtill greater, but for the valour of Aliatar, couſin to Abomelique, ſon of the emperor's brother, who, on the firſt alarm of the Spaniards, got on horſeback, and at the head of an hundred Mooriſh gentlemen of his guard, diſputed the paſſage of the river, till himſelf and all his company were killed.

Gallant Action of Aliatar, Couſin to Abomelique.

The death of Abomelique was deeply bewailed by his father, whoſe grief, turned to fury, made him reſolve to take a ſignal revenge, by paſſing himſelf into Spain with the whole force of his kingdom: his fleet, conſiſting of 260 ſail, fought with, and entirely deſtroyed, that of the Spaniards; in which battle Don Alonzo

 Juffre,

Death of Don Alonzo Juſtre, Admiral of Caſtille, in 1341.

Juffre, admiral of Caſtille, loſt his life: this victory leaving the paſſage of the Streights open to the Moors, they landed at Algeziras, in ſeven months time, 60,000 horſe, and 400,000 foot; and with this prodigious army, Aben Jacob laid ſiege to Tarifa. Againſt them Don Alonzo brought the largeſt army he could raiſe in Spain; and, not thinking that ſufficient, ſolicited the king of Portugal to join him with his troops, and they together attacked and routed the emperor of Fez, on Monday the 30th of October, 1342; the richneſs of the Mooriſh camp, and the ſplendid tent of Aben Jacob, placed on an eminence in ſight of the Chriſtians, were objects that inſpired them with irreſiſtible courage againſt a multitude, whoſe numbers,

Battle of Tarifa in 1342.

3 through

through want of difcipline, were the chief caufe of their overthrow. Book I.

Yufaf, king of Granada, was likewife in this battle: both princes fled with precipitation, one towards Malaga, and the African to Gibraltar, whence the fame night he failed for Ceuta, leaving behind him, in the hands of his enemies, all his baggage and equipages, four of his wives, one of them Fatima, daughter to the king of Tunez, and Abohamar his fon, befides two other children flain in the field: his wives and captive fon the king of Caftille moft generoufly difmift without ranfom, embarking them with rich prefents for Barbary, in this fecond inftance furpaffing the great-

Generous Act of Don Alonzo XI.

ANNALS. nefs of foul of Alexander the Macedonian [x].

In the camp of the Moors, the Spaniards found an immenfe booty, and fuch aftonifhing fums of gold and filver as to lower the value of money, and raife that of provifions, all over the kingdom.

This victory, one of the moft decifive ever heard of, determined the fate of the Mahometan dominion in Spain, which, from this period, began to draw towards its total annihilation; it was followed by the taking of Algeziras, which, being abandoned by Aben Jacob, furrendered the 26th of

[x] In the inftance of his taking prifoners the wives and daughters of Darius

March,

March, 1344, after a long and bloody siege of twenty months.

Book I.

Second Siege of Algeziras 1342.

Difficulties of it.

The chronicle of Don Alonzo XI. gives a very curious journal of this siege, and leaves the reader at a loss which most to admire, the valour and constancy of the Moors, or the perseverance of Don Alonzo, who had to struggle not only with want of money, and the ill-will of his auxiliary troops, but the uncomfortable hardships of two whole winters encampments on a clay soil, so deep that his cavalry could not move, and his men worked up to their knees in mire for months together; sickness and a great mortality naturally followed [y]:—

[y] He was forced to give all his plate, and even the cup he drank out of, to the Genoese, who threatened to leave him for want of pay.

ANNALS.

Foreign princes at this Siege.

Almoſt all Europe were intereſted in this ſiege; the king of France and the Pope ſent ſupplies of money; the kings of Arragon and Portugal, and the ſtate of Genoa their fleets; ſeveral princes of Germany came in perſon, as did Philip, king of Navarre, and Gaſton, earl of Foix; theſe two died before the place.

Henry Plantagenet Duke of Lancaſter.

The battle of Tarifa had raiſed the reputation of Don Alonzo XI, to ſuch a pitch, throughout chriſtendom, that Henry Plantagenet, duke of Lancaſter, earl of Derby, Lincoln, and Leiceſter, great grandſon to Henry III, and grandfather of Henry IV, commanding, at this time, the Engliſh forces in Guienne, obtained leave from Edward III, to ſerve a campaign under Don Alonzo in the ſiege of Algeziras: of

of his acts of chivalry the chronicle makes particular mention; an anecdote, which reflects honour on the Engliſh in general, a nation famed through all ages for heroic virtue and noble deeds of arms, and on the auguſt Deſcendants of this brave prince, whoſe valour and martial ſpirit brought him ſo many hundred leagues to ſerve in the dangerous ſiege of a town, defended by 30,000 men, and covered by the whole power of Granada, in a camp ſickly and wanting neceſſaries.

Of the Royal Houſe of England.

On his arrival in Spain, being informed that a battle was daily expected to be fought between the Chriſtians and the united troops of the Benemarines and the king of Granada, he

His Eagerneſs to be preſent at a Battle.

ANNALS.

He lodges at the English Factory in Seville.

he haftened his march, and made fuch diligence, that, when he arrived in Seville, only the earl of Salifbury and four of his knights had been able to follow him; they were honourably received in that city by the Englifh factory, and lodged at their houfe.

His Valour and Acts.

Henry brought with him feveral companies of horfe, and was received by Don Alonzo XI, with all the marks of efteem due to his high birth. He foon fignalized his valour in an action, wherein the impetuofity of his courage carried him beyond his followers, and into the midft of the Barbarians, but on being fuccoured he drove them back to the town: two Englifh knights, out of an excefs of valour, followed them within the gates, fhewing to the aftonifhed Barbarians that un-

Intrepidity of two of his Knights.

daunted

daunted ſpirit of our forefathers, which, tranſmitted without blot or blemiſh to their ſons, has raiſed the Britiſh empire to its preſent pitch of greatneſs: the Moors fought, as the chronicle tells us, to take them priſoners, and would not ſlay them; thereby evidencing a great ſenſe of honour and courage in themſelves, who could thus reſpect it in an enemy.

Generoſity of the Moors.

The duke of Lancaſter, in one of theſe combats, had two of his knights ſlain, and was wounded himſelf by an arrow in the face; which honourable ſcar he carried with him to the grave. He was the champion of the Engliſh cauſe in France, and learned the art of war under the invincible banners of his couſin Edward the Black Prince; for his ſuperior virtues he was ſtyled the

He is wounded by an Arrow

His Character, Death, and Elogium

ANNALS. the good duke, and his glorious career was ſhortened by the plague in London in 1361, five years before the birth of Henry IV, ſon of his daughter Blanch and John of Gaunt [z].

One

[z] This anecdote having been overlooked or unknown to all thoſe who have attempted to write the hiſtory of England, it will be proper to quote the paſſages regarding it, from the chronicle of Don Alonzo XI, a book of undoubted veracity, in high eſtimation with the Spaniards, and become exceedingly ſcarce:

" Otro ſi vino alli el duque de Alencaſtre de " Inglatierra, que fue conde de Arbid, que avia " nombre Don Enrique, y entonces cuando vino " à Algezira era conde de Arbid, & deſpues fue " duque de Alencaſtre y era de la caſa real de " Inglatierra." Pagina 177.

" Los Condes de Arbid y Solusber-y ſu Gente " Llegaron à las puertas de la Ciudad, por la " parte del Fonſario, do abian abido la pelea, y " Llegavan tan cerca que davan con las Lancas " à los Moros que eſtaban en la Caba, y los que " eſtaban en la Barrera de la Ciudad ſocorrieron " aquel lugar, y ſalieron fuera y ovieron mui

" gran

One of the firſt acts of Don Alonzo at this ſiege, was the taking from the

" gran pelea con ellos, y fue herido el Conde de
" Arbid de una Saeta en el Roſtro, y mataron le
" dos Cavalleros, pero fueron encerrados los
" Moros." Pagina 162.

" Eſtando en eſto, los Condes de Arbid y de
" Solusber, y otras gentes de Ingleſes, y de Ale-
" manes, armaronſe, y entraron mui aprieſſa en
" la pelea, y los Moros de la Ciudad falieron to-
" dos, y fue la pelea mui fuerte entre ellos. Los
" Chriſtianos que andavan en la pelea no eſtaban
" mui firmes con los Condes, y dexaron los, como
" hombres que avian entrado arrebatadamente
" en la pelea, y el Rei mando luego que en-
" traſſen à ſocorrer à los Chriſtianos, y ellos hi-
" cieronle anſi, y deſde que eſtos Llegaron de cada
" parte los Moros fueron huyendo à la Ciudad,
" y los Chriſtianos fueron hiriendo y matando
" en ellos, y tan apreſſuradamente huyeron los
" Moros, y tan ſin acuerdo, que à buelta de ellos
" entraron en la Ciudad dos Chriſtianos de los
" Ingleſes, y deſde que los vieron, cuidaron que
" eran mas, y ovieron gran recelo, que eſtaba la
" Ciudad perdida, pero deſde que vieron que no
" eran ſino dos, hicieron mucho por los prender,
" y hicieron poner recaudo en las puertas de la
" Ciudad." Pagina 164.

Moors

ANNALS.

Torre de Cartagena taken.

Moors the tower of Cartagena, on the hill of Carteia, which they had repaired and fortified, and from whence they greatly annoyed the Spanish camp.

Surrender of Algeziras to the Spaniards 1344.

The Alcalde of Algeziras would not surrender the city till the king of Granada produced a written order from the emperor his master, and then on condition that they should be permitted to march out with all their effects and baggage: in the town was a son of the unfortunate Abomelique, a youth that Don Alonzo, out of respect to his grandfather, desired to see, but his governor, from an ill-timed pride, would not suffer him to have an interview with a prince, who he said had brought such destruction on his father's house; and putting

putting him aboard a bark, failed with him to Gibraltar without feeing the king.

The fiege of Algeziras is the moft ancient in which I remember to have read any mention of guns in Spain; with them the Moors made great havock among the Spaniards, to whom they feemed at that time to be quite unknown; the hiftorian relates, as a wonderful phænomenon, that they would cut a man's leg or arm off, and kill at a diftance; the powder he calls truenos or thunder; the guns were, I fancy, fmall, as they did not ufe them againft the walls: in 1484, at the fiege of Malaga, we find them very large, employed as cannon, mounted on heavy carriages, and planted in batteries; but in that age artillery began

ANNALS. began to be uſed generally all over Europe.

Third Siege of Algeziras in 1368

The deſtruction of Algeziras happened in the very next reign, during the civil wars of Peter the Cruel, and his baſtard brother Henry, when Mahomed Lagus, king of Granada, beſieged and took it, making all the inhabitants ſlaves; and doubting his ability to retain it, he ordered the walls to be entirely demoliſhed, that the town might be of no further uſe to the Spaniards; this event the Spaniſh chronicles place in the year 1368 [e].

Its Deſtruction.

[e] Algeziras lay in the ſame heap of ruins we now ſee it, and had nought but the walls of the caſtle ſtanding, till the preſent king of Spain, Charles III, rebuilt it in 1760, as we have already obſerved.

Gibraltar

Gibraltar was the next object of Don Alonzo; he sat down before it in the summer of 1349, and, during nine months siege, had reduced the garrison to great straits, when the plague carried him off on the 26th of March 1350, in the 38th year of his age, after a reign full of glory. Had it pleased God to spare his life to its natural period, he would certainly have extirpated the Moors from Spain, a work which cost his successors above a century.

Book I.

Fifth Siege of Gibraltar 1349.

Death of Don Alonzo XI.

He was born in very difficult times, which greatly retarded his military expeditions, though his courage and patience at length overcame all difficulties, and we have seen him in the foregoing pages act the part of a consummate hero: the loss of Gibraltar

His Character.

ANNALS. in his reign was what always sat near his heart, and he sacrificed his life in endeavouring to regain it; he was so jealous of his supreme authority, that at his coronation he ordered his crown to be laid on the altar, whence he took it with his own hands, and placed it on his head, the archbishop of San Iago standing by [a]; a bold action, considering the age he lived in. The Moors had such a veneration for this prince, that when they heard of his death, and saw the camp of the Christians break up and move off, they would not suffer their own troops to

[a] This ceremony was performed in the nunnery of Las Huelgas, at Burgos, in the church of that royal monastery; his wife Dona Maria was crowned with him. In the year 1769, the royal academy of Madrid proposed the coronation of Don Alonzo XI. as a subject for the first premium, to be painted in oil.

incommode

incommode them, out of reverence Book I.
to the royal corpſe, but came un-
armed before the town in crowds to ſee the proceſſion, declaring "that
"death had taken away a moſt noble
"king, who was not only an honour
"to the Chriſtians, but the fountain
"and means of their acquiring ho-
"nour themſelves [*b*]."

Don Alonzo XI. was of a mic ſtature, beautiful in his perſon, exceedingly fair and amorous by complexion, of a majeſtic preſence, great corporal ſtrength, confirmed by con-

[*b*] The expreſſion in the chronicle is very beautiful: "Dician, que aquel dia muriera un
"noble rey, y gran principe; por loqual no ſo-
"lamente los Chriſtianos eran por el honrados,
"mas aun los caballeros Moros por el avian
"ganado grandes honras, y eran preciados de
"ſus reyes."

 ſtant

ANNALS. ſtant exerciſe, and endowed with a courageous and undaunted ſpirit [*c*].

His body lies in the cathedral church of Cordova: Philip II, when he was in that city 1568, had it diſinterred, and the coffin opened, that he might view the relicks of ſo famous a predeceſſor; a curioſity, wherein he imitated Auguſtus Cæſar, who handled and even embraced the bones of Alexander the Great [*d*]; a ſimilar ho-

[*c*] He was ſo fond of hunting, that, during the long ſiege of Algeziras, he never ceaſed going out of the camp into the mountains, till one day a party of Moors had well nigh ſurprized him.

[*d*] "Per idem tempus, conditorium & corpus "Magni Alexandri, quum prolatum è penetrali "ſubjeciſſet oculis, coronâ aureâ impoſitâ ac flo- "ribus aſperſis veneratus eſt." Sueton. in Aug. Vita, 18. And Dion Caſſius ſays, "He handled "the body ſo much, that he broke off the tip "of his noſe."

nour

nour paid even in the grave to two mighty princes, whoſe glorious actions, when living, with a moſt perfect reſemblance, equally entitled them to everlaſting renown. The Spaniſh monarch was ſcandalized to find the corps of our hero without a ſword; one was brought to be placed by his ſide: " Not that," ſays Philip, " but " mine; for ſuch a king, a king's " ſword only is fit. Book I. Speech of Philip II.

" No eſſa, ſi no la mia, que tal rey, eſpada
" de rey, ha de tener."

The Emperors of Fez remained in quiet poſſeſſion of Gibraltar near 60 years, till Juzaf III, king of Granada, finding that the Africans, occupied by internal diviſions, neglected their Sixth Siege of Gibraltar in 1410.

 Spaniſh

ANNALS.

Spanish territories, took it by siege from them in 1410.

The inhabitants of the garrison, so many years used to the government of the Kings of Barbary, impatiently submitted to their new masters, and rose up the year following against Juzaf's Alcalde, drove the Granadines out of the town, and wrote to Muley Bucid, the emperor, entreating him once more to take them under his protection; he accordingly sent to their assistance his brother Sayd, with a thousand horse, and two thousand foot, to garrison the town.

Sayd, Brother to the Emperor of Fez, takes Possession of Gibraltar.

Sayd not only occupied Gibraltar, but endeavoured to recover the other cities formerly belonging to the Benemerines, soliciting the tutors of Don Juan

Juan II, of Caſtille, to aſſiſt him againſt the king of Granada, who, in the month of January of the following year, appeared before Gibraltar with an army and fleet. Sayd, on his approach, drew out his troops, but, being worſted in ſeveral ſkirmiſhes, was obliged to ſhut himſelf up in the town. Juzaf beſieged it in form; but would have been forced to retire for want of proviſions, had not his fleet taken three ſail, loaded with ſtores, which the emperor had diſpatched from Ceuta to ſuccour the garriſon, which, thereupon enduring in its turn a great ſcarcity, was forced to open its gates to the king of Granada towards the end of March.

Book I.

Seventh Siege of Gibraltar in 1411.

Sayd was conducted priſoner to Granada, and ſhut up for ſome time in

Sayd taken Priſoner.

ANNALS. in the Alhambra; his residence in the castle of Gibraltar was about three months.

Eighth Siege of Gibraltar, 1438.

The eighth siege of Gibraltar was in the year 1438, when Don Enrique de Gusman Conde de Niebla, in the reign of Don Juan II, attacked it by land and sea, though with ill success; for the Moors defended themselves so valiantly, that they gained a signal overthrow of the Christians, who, taking to their ships, were most of them slaughtered on the sea shore, and Don Enrique himself, in getting aboard, was unfortunately drowned; his son escaped with the remains of the army.

Don Enrique de Gusman drowned at it.

Ninth Siege of Gibraltar, 1462.

In the year 1462, he returned with a greater force, and revenged the death

death of his father by taking the place, which ever ſince has remained in poſſeſſion of the Chriſtians, after having been in that of the Mahometans 748 years.

Don Enrique IV, of Caſtille, then on the throne of Spain, following the example of Abomelique, took the title of king of Gibraltar, and gave it for arms, a caſtle Or, in a field gules, a key pendant; which ſtyle has been ever ſince continued by his ſucceſſors.

Is erected into a Kingdom by Henry IV. of Caſtile.

Its Arms.

Gibraltar was torn for ever from the Spaniſh domaine, in 1704, by the Engliſh, to whom it has continued, notwithſtanding the Spaniards beſieged it twice in 1705 and 1727; the journals of which ſieges are too well known to need a repetition: a manuſcript

Tenth Siege of Gibraltar, 1704.

Eleventh Siege of Gibraltar, 1705.

Twelfth Siege of Gibraltar, 1727.

ANNALS. ſcript of that of 1727, carried on by the Marquis de las Torres, was preſented to me by an inhabitant of the town; it contains nothing worth tranſcribing, but a vain attempt of the engineers to blow up the head of the hill by means of a mine under Willis's battery.

Gibraltar ceded to the Crown of Great Britain 1713.

Gibraltar, under the dominion of Great Britain (to whoſe crown it was ceded by the king of Spain in the treaty of Utrecht, July 13, 1713), regained its ancient conſequence; the fortifications have been ſo improved and perfected, that, joined to the natural ſtrength of the place, they render it impregnable, and all likelihood of its returning to the Spaniards improbable, except by treaſon; to the Moors it was the key of Spain, and the Engliſh de-

ſervedly account it the key of the Streights, and the ſeat of the Britiſh dominion in the Mediterranean ſea.

Length of the Hill.

The town of Gibraltar reaches near a mile from the land-gate to South-port; thence to the end of the hill at Europa are two miles more; to take a view of the Southward part of the rock, which merits being ſeen, I dare ſay the reader will, with pleaſure, make one in a very agreeable party.

South Part of it deſcribed.

The Red Sands fatigued not a little the fair part of our company: but as ſoon as we had aſcended the road which winds at the back of the navy hoſpital, we began to breathe a freſher air; here we ſtopped, as well to reſt the ladies, as to admire that noble proof of the beneficent heart of our

pious

GIBRALTAR

pious ſovereign, who has erected ſuch a princely aſylum for thoſe who fall ſick in his navy ſervice; a care and attention which are extended all over the Britiſh dominions, and are ſo many monuments of humanity and benevolence that diſtinguiſh the Engliſh among the nations: it is built on live rocks, leveled and platformed at a vaſt expence; below is a natural amphitheatre, where the troops uſed to be reviewed every ſpring.

Mounting ſtill higher, we came to that part called the wind-mills, having paſt on our right a road which continues through the lower rocks ſtreight to Europa, the Southermoſt point of the hill: as we aſcended, we found the air ſo cold and penetrating, as forced the hardieſt of us to button

cloſe

close our coats; this ſpot is a flat headland, which overlooks Europa point; on its Southernmoſt extremity are the remains of a Mooriſh tower, or look-out, and on Europa point is another: the ſurface of this plain is entirely barren, not a ſhrub grows on it, being compoſed wholly of points of live ſtones, which render the tread ſo uneaſy and painful, that even the proſpect it affords tempts few to viſit it; to the Eaſt of this rugged ſpot riſe, like the turrets of an antique cathedral, a clump of rocks, that hang perpendicular over the Mediterranean; at a diſtance they ſeem unapproachable, but, after ſome pains to overcome the fear of the ladies, I conducted them up by rude and irregular rocks to a ſmall plat-form, than which nothing can be more romantic;

GIBRALTAR. Fine Prospect

tic; above rises the highest head of the hill that seems to prop the sky; from the sides of which vast masses of stone project over you in horrid attitudes, threatening all beneath with immediate destruction, while the goats, astonishing to behold! appear wandering, fearless, on their most elevated angles; the towering eagles soar still higher, now hid in the clouds, now plain to be distinguished; from the fathomless depth under you, the roaring of the sea hardly reaches your attentive ear, but your eye shrinks at the prospect of the foaming billows, that dash, without ceasing, on the rocks [*f*]; a little nearer the miner hangs, you know not how,

[*f*] On this side of the hill are cut out stones of a grey colour, finely grained, and as hard as marble.

on

on the ſides of the precipices; the fearful diſtance dwindles him to a pigmy; you ſee his uplifted arm, but the echo of his hammer, though louder than thunder, expires ere it aſcends ſo high: before you, ſpreads itſelf the whole coaſt of the Streights from Ceuta to Tangier.

A gentle levanter having ſprung up, we obſerved ſome ſmall white ſpecks on the edge of the horizon to the Eaſtward; theſe engroſſed our attention, till, by degrees and inſenſibly, they increaſed and magnified to a fleet of ſhips; to ſee them ſail in review before us, was an agreeable amuſement of near two hours; they every one hoiſted their colours as they paſſed Europa point, in homage to the fort,

Where

GIBRALTAR.

Where high in air Britannia's ſtandard flies,
Her crimſon croſs exalted to the ſkies.

After having argued on the various merchandize they carried, and the different ports they were bound to, I gave our company the following account of the city of Ceuta, whoſe walls and batteries began now with the Weſtern ſun to appear very conſpicuous.

CHAP.

CHAPTER VI. Book I.

CEUTA.

THE famous Streight of Gibraltar, of which you have from hence ſo perfect a view, is about twelve leagues long; in breadth, from this rock to the oppoſite point of Ceuta, are computed five; at Tarifa to Alcazar el Ceguer, it is at leaſt one league narrower; again, at its mouth or entrance, formed by Cape Trafalgar and Tangier, it widens to near eight leagues.

CEUTA

The moſt remarkable phænomenon of this gut is the conſtant current that ſets inwards, proved and experienced by the mariner that traverſes it, and which baffles the reaſon and philoſophy of every naturaliſt.

All the country before you formed anciently part of the kingdom of Mauritania, which at preſent is divided into three, Fez, Morocco, and Tremecen. Fez comprehends all this ſea-coaſt, and reaches Southwards as far as yon Atlantic mountains that extend to the kingdom of Numidia; that high hill before you was called by the ancients Abyla, which, in the Hebrew language, ſignifies a rock; but in the Punick more properly a mountain. It is one of the fabled Pillars of Hercules, ſtyled by the mo-

dern

dern Moors Alcudia, and by the Spaniards La Sierra Ximea, or mountain of apes: the ſkirts of this Sierra reach to the neighbourhood of ancient Ceuta, within two leagues of its walls, and are exceedingly ſertile in gardens, vineyards, and plantations, for which reaſon it obtained the name of Val de Viñas.

Ancient Ceuta was a conſiderable city in the time of the Romans, and called by them Civitas Romanorum; Ptolemy ſtyles it *εξιλισσα*, and attributes its foundation to the Carthaginians, from whoſe dominion it fell into the power of the Romans [*g*].

[*g*] The ineptitude of a modern writer calling Ceuta Septem Fratres, muſt have proceeded from his groſsly miſtaking the text of Pliny; it is equally amazing he could take *ἑπτάδελφοι* for the town of Ceuta in the tables of Ptolemy.

CEUTA. In the eighth century of the Chriſtian æra, the Goths conquered it; from whom, in 712, it was delivered up to the Moors by Count Julian; ſoon after the king of Morocco, Abdulmumen, being at war with the Almoravides, utterly deſtroyed Ceuta, and carried away the inhabitants; it lay in ruins fifty years: Jacob Almanzor, fourth king of the race of the Almohades, rebuilt it on the ſpot it now occupies, ennobled it, and founded a univerſity, ſetting a great value on the place on account of the conveniency of the paſſage into Spain.

If Ceuta was a principal city in the time of the Romans, and capital of the province of Mauritania Tingitania, it roſe to a ſtill higher degree of proſperity under Jacob Almanzor: Abelabes,

abes, an Arabian writer of great credit, aſſures us, he peopled it with the nobleſt families, and all manner of cunning mechanicks, whoſe art, in works of gold, ſilver, and ſteel, exceeded even Damaſcus itſelf; they had likewiſe manufacturies of carpets and tapeſtry, of cloth and linen; and Ceuta became at this period the mart of Africa and Europe: the ſame author informs us, that, it being ſituated in the moſt temperate climate of Africa, the fame of its ſalubrity drew numbers of rich families to ſettle in the town [*b*].

[*b*] Ceuta being deprived, ſince in the hands of the Chriſtians, of the excellent water it received from the country by means of aqueducts, as the communication is cut off by the Moors, it cannot be ſuppoſed to be now ſo pleaſant or ſo healthy as it was formerly.

CEUTA.

Taken by the Portuguese in 1400.

Don Juan I, king of Portugal, with his three ſons, took Ceuta, by force, from the Moors, about the year 1400, with a fleet of 100 ſail, and 50,000 men; when Philip IV, of Spain, loſt the crown of Portugal, this garriſon remained to the Spaniards, who have ſince ſtrongly fortified it. It is ſituated, as you ſee, upon a neck of land, ſurrounded by the Mediterranean, forming a bay on the other ſide, called by Pliny Portus Magnus, and by the Spaniards El Parage de los Caſtillejos; the town reaches to the foot of the mountain Del Hacho, on which are the gardens that ſupply the place with greens and fruits, and ſome fountains of water, which the city wants, having none but what they receive in ciſterns from the heavens: upon the mountain Del Hacho is a watch-tower and

6 a caſtle,

a caſtle, and the whole circumference of the hill, being about a league, is walled round and fortified; it is ſupplied with proviſions from Malaga, Cadiz, and Algeziras; the bay produces great plenty of fiſh, eſpecially cavalla or mackarel; the fiſhery of which is farmed out for a conſiderable ſum.

Book I.

That part of the city on the level of the water is the old town, or Ceuta properly ſo called; the other, on the ſide of yon riſing ground, is ſtyled La Almena, and is much more large and ſpacious than Ceuta itſelf: it was built by the Spaniards, who wanted to be out of the reach of the bombs; the general's palace, the hoſpital, and moſt of the principal public buildings, are on it.

CEUTA.

Ceuta is a bishop's see, and has two or three convents, besides other religious foundations; great part of the malefactors from the different jails of Spain are sent to this place, condemned to work in the public fortifications.

Mountain of Abyla.

This high mountain Abyla, called sometimes by the Moors Huat Idris Vaterez & Quadrez, is in most parts exceedingly fruitful, and is peculiarly famous for its woods of box trees, supplying therewith all Africa for the use of the turners; it is peopled with a numerous race of valiant Moors, called Gomeles, from whom the kings of Granada drew their best militia; they had always 500 chosen men of the Gomeles for their guard, which were lodged near the palace of the Alhambra,

bra, in a ſtreet of the city of Granada, that to this day bears their name: Malaga at its laſt ſiege was garriſoned with them, and the obſtinate length of it was attributed ſolely to their courage: of this country was a moſt famous Moor called Buhalul; he lived in the year 1200, and was captain general of the armies of Mahamete Eben Nacer, king of Morocco; he loſt his life in the battle of the Navas de Toloſa: the Arabian poets have celebrated the valiant deeds of this brave pagan in numerous works, both in verſe and proſe.

Buhalul, Native of Abyla, lived in the Year 1200.

ALCASAR EL CEGUER.

A little further on the ſkirts of this Sierra, in the very middle of the Streights, half way between Ceuta and Tangier,

Alcasar El Ceguer.

Tangier, is a ſmall ſea-port town, built by Jacob Almanzor, for the more expeditious embarking his troops for Spain, being directly oppoſite to Tarifa, and in the narroweſt part of the gut; it is ſtyled Alcaſar El Ceguer, or the Little Palace, from a ſmall one erected in it for the reception of the Calif. He peopled it chiefly with mariners and ſea-faring men, who, taking advantage of their ſituation, and the plenty of timber in the neighbouring mountains, ſoon filled the ſeas with Corſairs, that did incredible damage to the Chriſtians: near this city is a ſmall river, called by Ptolemy Baloni, on which was probably a Roman town.

Taken by the Portugueſe, 1458.

The ſpirit of making uſeleſs conqueſts on this coaſt being at the height

height in Portugal during the reign of Don Alonzo, he appeared before Alcaſar el Ceguer, with a numerous power, the 20th of Auguſt 1458; the Moors, not being able to cope with them, wiſely retired with their effects into the mountains, and the Portugueſe occupied the city for two years; but, finding it attended with a great and conſtant expence, balanced by no apparent profit, they abandoned the place, after having been in imminent danger of falling twice into the hands of the king of Fez.

and abandoned by them in 1460.

T A N G I E R.

Shall I crave your further patience and liberty to ſay a few words on the city of Tangier, which bounds the South-

TANGIER

South-West extremity of the Streights of Gibraltar? You can from hence, of a clear day, when the wind is Westerly, plainly distinguish the low lands about it, though not the town, which lies concealed within the bay.

Call'd by the Roman Im z..

It was a city of note in the times of the Romans. Mela derives its foundation from Antæus, contemporary with Hercules: "Tingi opidum per-"vetus ab Antæo (ut ferunt) con-"ditum [i]." And a proof of its ancient consequence is the country around it being named the province of Tingitania; Ptolemy calls it Τιγγις Καισαρεα, Tingis Cæsarea.

Stone of Tingi.

We have an account of a votive temple, or altar, raised by the inhabitants

[i] Lib. i. cap. 5.

bitants of Tingi, to the immortal gods, for the health of the emperors Conſtantius and Maximian, in the beginning of the fourth century. Book I.

I· O· M·
IVNONI· MINERVAE.
CETERISQVE· DIIS·
DEABVSQVE· IMMORTALIB·
PRO· SALVTE·
DD· NN· AVGG·
CONSTANT· ET· MAXIMIAN,
PIISSIMOR· CAESAR.
FRONTONIANUS· SUB·
. . . . . POSVIT·

ET· CONSTANTIO· ITERUM. COSS·

The Moors named this place Tanja. Aben El Gezar, an Arabian author, in his deſcription of the African cities, reports And by the Moors Tanja.

TANGIER.

reports Tangier to have been, in the time of its profperity under the Mahometans, a fecond Mecca, for antiquity, grandeur, and beauty of its buildings; it was endowed with an univerfity; its houfes and fquares well-built, and adorned with palaces of many noble Arabians, who poffeffed eftates in the province; the country about it was enriched with fertile valleys, houfes, and gardens, watered by excellent fprings; but water is very rare, and generally of bad quality, on this coaft: all thefe were deftroyed by the irruption of the Portuguefe, who, in 1437, poffeffed themfelves of Tangier; the crown of Portugal ceded this town to the Englifh in the reign of Charles II, who likewife abandoned it and blew up the fortifications

Its ancient Splendour under the Moors.

Tangiers taken by the Portuguefe, 1437, and ceded to the Englifh, who blew up its Fortifications in 1710.

when

when they became poſſeſſed of Gibraltar.

Tangier lay in ruins till the preſent emperor of Morocco once more raiſed it from the ground, and it now begins to reſume its ancient ſplendour; the kings of Spain and Portugal having lately eſtabliſhed a treaty of peace with the Moors, Tangiers ſupplies Cadiz and other places on the coaſt, even as high as Liſbon, with fowls, beef, mutton, and other proviſions, beſides oranges, which are deſervedly eſteemed the fineſt in the world.

The ſun now crowning the hills of Algeziras, we departed from this ſweet ſpot, fully reſolved often to reviſit it; before we had advanced many yards on the rugged ſurface of the wind-

GIBRALTAR.

wind-mill's plain, Mr. * * * ſtopped Mrs. * * *, and deſired her to remark a piece of craggy ſtone juſt before her. Would you think, madam, it was capable of any production? Behold! in the hollow of it are ſprung up this morning two beautiful crocuſes of a laylock ſpeckled hue; did you ever ſee a flower with a richer velvet? How doth this rough and ſhapeleſs ſtone out-vie the finely gilded and generally empty vaſes of our modern gardens! The hand of nature has ſcooped it, and Providence ſtrewed that handful of earth which produced theſe ſiſter beauties! No gardener has been here with his tools and pots: the flood-gates of the Moſt High, and the dew of Heaven, have watered it! See how provident nature has been in ſetting this little flower like

like a precious ſapphire in a ſocket, Book I.
the elevation of which ſecures it equally from the bleak Weſt and outrageous Eaſtern winds! It was the bleſſed hand of him

Who in rough deſarts, far from human toil,
Makes rocks bring forth, and deſolation ſmile;
To bloom the roſe, where human face ne'er ſhone,
And ſpread its beauties to the ſun alone.

Young's Paraphaſe of Job.

The ladies were extremely pleaſed with this agreeable ſally, and, with one voice, begged the continuation of a ſubject ſo much more agreeable to them than the hiſtory of towns and ſieges.

This flower, continued he, has made Flower of the Hill
its appearance very early, we being now the 6th of October; but after

GIBRALTAR Chriſtmas you will ſee the hill every-
Crocuſes where beautifully enameled with them; they ſpring immmediately out of the dry ground, without riſing an inch, or having any green leaves about them, and often form little groups of ſix or eight, reſembling an embroidery of tapeſtry: another, equally plentiful
Wild Garlick on the rock, is the wild garlick; a white bell-flower that grows in cluſters ſix inches high, remarkable for its lively green, and having its ſtem
Bee flower. three-edged: the bee-flower is very common likewiſe, as well as another I do not remember to have ſeen elſe-
Butterfly flower where; it may be called the butterfly-flower, is yellow, and reſembles that inſect exactly.

Other natives of the hill are a ſmall white flower like the Engliſh ſnow-drop,

drop, narciſſus, junquils, lilies of different ſorts, flags, fleurs de lys, iris's, blue bottles, minionets (the rezeda of the French), and wild pinks: myrtles grow in buſhes all up the ſides of the rocks, where the barbarity of our modern engineers could not reach; as does ſage, thyme, and other aromatic herbs; Spaniſh broom, and everlaſtings, both yellow, blue, and white, as high round the ſignal-houſe; but of all the flowers that adorn the rock, none equal the Scylla, or Squill, defined by Linneus, Scilla radice ſolida, corymbo conferto conyco; it ſeems to thrive better on the hill wild, than in the gardens of the town, where every one is ambitious to cultivate them; the folia are of a livid green, remarkable for their length, which is two feet, and for only producing three at

Scylla.

a time, ſpreading themſelves like a ſtar on the ground; other trios follow them; a corymbus of flowers riſe on a ſtrong ſtalk near ſix inches, and is compoſed of ten or twelve rows of bright blue flowers, with ſix petals in the ſhape of ſtars; the yellow piſtils are ſupported by ſix others of a deeper colour, which gives it the appearance of a double flower; from the middle riſes the corolla in a cone of a ſtill deeper hue: the eclat and brilliancy of the ſcylla is inimitable, and draws the eye and attention of the curious floweriſt wherever it grows; the root is medicinal, and was eſteemed ſo by the ancients.

Everlaſting.

I had almoſt forgot to mention two other Sempiternas that grow in plenty here, and are both worthy our notice;

2 the

the one is very ſmall, creeping on the ground; its leaf is green, in ſhape and ſize like the thyme; the flowers grow in bunches at the extremity of the ſtem, and are of a bright ſilver gloſs: the other is more conſpicuous and large; I have ſome of them at home, gathered ſince laſt Chriſtmas; it reſembles the genteel form of the auricula; its cups are ſilvered, and appear at a diſtance like ſo many mother-of-pearl ſhells ſet artificially together [*k*].

All the flowers of the parterre, from whatever part of the world they are brought, thrive prodigiouſly in Gibraltar, if attended to with a little

[*k*] The everlaſtings ſhould be always gathered in the heat of the day, with the wind weſterly, never during the levanters.

GIBRALTAR care: I will ſhew you in my garden, the yellow pink of Genoa, the carnation of France, the ranunculus and anemone of England, the gaudy tulip of Holland, a double tulip brought from Rome, and a carnation of the ſame country, that meaſures full half a yard in circumference.

The great art of the flower-garden in theſe countries is, to keep your pots as clear as poſſible from ants, and not expoſe them too freely to the ſun; for, as that luminary is the prime cauſe of the ſuperior brightneſs of the colours of the flowers, ſo he will fade and deſtroy them in a very ſhort time, if you do not remove your pots out of his ken the very day your flower is full blown.

When

When we had re-gained a ſight of the ſea, the ladies were alarmed with a phænomenon they never obſerved before; ſeveral fountains appeared playing in the middle of the bay, and throwing up jets d'eau to a conſiderable height. I ſmiled at their ſurprize, and informed them they were grampuſes, who frequently amuſe themſelves in that manner in fine weather. Pliny has obſerved [*l*], they have an organ and orifice on their heads for that purpoſe; he relates an inſtance, to which he was an eye-witneſs, of a barge full of ſoldiers being ſunk outright by the body of water a ſingle grampus emitted; a circumſtance that ſhews us nature has given this fiſh an inſtinct capable of uſing its abilities

[*l*] Lib. ix. cap. 6.

 for

GIBRALTAR. for the deſtruction of its enemies, as well as for its amuſement.

Grampus. Of all the fiſhes of the ſea, none vies in magnitude with the grampus, except the whale; they are the monſters of the temperate climes, as thoſe are the terror of the frozen ſeas: a few years ſince, a ſhip from Malaga, loaded with fruit, ſailing with a freſh breeze through the gut, ran upon a grampus that lay ſleeping on the ſurface of the water, at the mouth of this bay; the ſailors thought they had ſtruck upon a rock, till they ſaw the ſea covered with blood; the veſſel received ſo violent a ſhock, that ſhe went to the bottom almoſt inſtantly, and the people had only time to take to their boat.

The

Algarroba Tree.

The algarroba tree [*m*] which grows at the vineyard, and is the only one of its ſpecies remaining here, next drew the attention of the company: this tree was formerly very plentiful all over the hill; under Saint Michael's cave, in 1705, was a grove of them ſtanding, thick enough to conceal 500 Spaniards that had climbed up the back of the rock.

The algarroba is tall and woody, the fruit grows in a ſhell like a large bean-pod, within are four or five beans that ſerve for ſeed, but they give it to the cattle ſhell and all, as the whole is thick and ſubſtantial; it is ſweet to the palate, and very good and profi-

[*m*] Called by botaniſts Seliqua edulis & ceratonia.

table

GIBRALTAR. table both for horſes and cattle: the only province of Spain where they cultivate it with any ſucceſs is Valentia.

They grow in great profuſion in the new world; the Spaniards found them all along the coaſt of Peru; there being no graſs, it is the ſole food, not only for their horſes and mules, but for fattening their beef, eſteeming that they thereby acquire a taſte remarkably delicious. The algarroba varies in New Spain from that of this country, owing doubtleſs to the difference of climate: on the coaſt of Lima it is narrow, much larger, and of a whitiſh colour, a little tending to yellow; here the pod, when ripe, is quite black.

When

When we came to traverfe the town, along the Line Wall, the night fhut in very dark, and we were entertained with the fight of the hills of Algeziras, as well as thofe of Barbary, both in flames; the fea, being calm, reflected the blaze, fo that the bay feemed all on fire, and formed one of the grandeft illuminations that can poffibly be conceived: though the neareft hills were at leaft twelve miles diftant, we could diftinguifh the figures of the countrymen paffing to and fro before the flames.

This cuftom of fetting the hills on fire after the harveft is immemorial in Spain, the farmer efteeming it of fervice to the ground, and the only way to clear it of vermine: that the

Moors

GIBRALTAR. Moors have the ſame uſe, is evident before our eyes, and it is aſtoniſhing how plain you can perceive the face of the country of Barbary, in the neighbourhood of their fires, acroſs the Streights.

CHAP.

CHAPTER VII.

Book I.

Description of Crouchet's House and Garden.

NO part of the garrison can be pleasanter, or more retired from the noise of drums and soldiers, than Crouchet's house [*n*]; the garden is still higher, being raised on a terrass against the rock; it had been neglected for years, but as it was my chief and most constant habitation, I made every improvement in it the situation was capable of receiving. I repaired a covered walk, and continued it from the entrance of the garden to the summer-house, and shut out by the same means the afternoon's sun, so that you might walk in it all hours of the day;

[*n*] For this house I paid the extravagant rent of 40 dollars *per* month.

the

GIBRALTAR the parterre of flowers I filled with roots from France and Italy, and ſheltered them as well as the vines from the eaſterly winds, by planting canes all round the wall.

The back of this ſpot is the face of the rock itſelf, terminating in a cone, which is not only very ſteep and craggy, but quite unfertile, being compoſed of live ſtone; this barren proſpect I converted into the moſt rural beauty of the garden, by the help of ladders, exploring and filling every cavity and hollow with earth, impregnated with ſcarlet naſturtiums; after the firſt rains, the rock was covered with verdure and flowers, and formed, during the whole winter, a pyramid, as the French phraſe it, *tout eu feu*; on the pinnacle I raiſed, with eaſe, a

group

group of lofty hollyhocks, which crowned the whole.

Extensive View from Croucher's Garden.

From this garden you see sixty leagues around you, an amazing prospect, perhaps not to be paralleled in the universe: you command the view of three kingdoms of the vast ocean that surrounds the globe, and the Mediterranean sea, whose utmost waves wash the Holy Land: on the one side, you have the Streights, bounded by the ancient kingdom of Mauritania; and your eye touches, as it were, and runs over, the delightful skirts of the mountain Abyla Barbeful, so celebrated by the Arabian poets; the white towers of Ceuta reflect the evening sun; in yonder low lands lies Tangier, once belonging to Great Britain; the modern town of Algeziras, and the venerable

GIBRALTAR. nerable remains of Carteia, are monuments of the ficklenefs of ever-changing fortune: how beautiful does the one rife from the water, and extend its proud walls under yon woods! the thunder of its cannon is frequently heard over the whole bay; while the celebrated Carteia, a colony of Rome, and ftation for her fleets, lies in filent ruins, and has hardly a tower left to tell that once it was. San Roque, the modern ftrong hold of the Spaniards, fits queen of the neighbouring hills and over-tops them all; on its left, four leagues off, moulders on a proud eminence Caftillar, a city whofe fame and importance began and ended with the Moorifh empire; before you, rifing in majeftic height, appear the ftupendous mountains of the Sierra de Ronda, whofe fummits touch the clouds,

clouds, and whoſe abundant fruits and ſalubrious air crown, with health and plenty, their numerous inhabitants: under its Eaſtern hills, Cæſar and Pompey's ſons, many ages ago, diſputed the command of the Roman empire near Munda; and on yon azure plains off Malaga, the Britiſh flag, in theſe our days, maintained the more extenſive empire of the ſea, againſt the united fleets of the houſe of Bourbon [*n*]. Your naked eye diſcerns the little town of Eſtepona with eaſe; and, of a clear day, you ſee plainly the ruddy walls of Marvella's caſtle, a

Book I.

[*n*] This victory was obtained by the Engliſh ſquadron, on the 24th of Auguſt 1704, over the joint fleets of France and Spain; the former conſiſting of 148 ſhips, under the Count of Toulouſe; the Spaniſh gallies were commanded by the Duke of Turſis.

GIBRALTAR. coaſt famous for its wines; the whole proſpect is finely terminated by a full view of the Alpujarras, and the Sierra Nevada, whoſe head, capt with ſnow from the beginning of time, diſpenſes cryſtal ſprings and whole rivers of excellent water to the moſt fruitful and delicious vale in the known world [o].

Iſthmus. All this narrow neck of land, which joins the rock to the mainland, was once covered by the ſea, as is plain from the ſhells the ſand is full of; but when, or in what age, the oldeſt hiſtorian that has reached us has no knowledge: Strabo tells us [p], that in the time of Artaxerxes Longimanus, who lived about 480 years before

[o] The celebrated Vega de Granada.

[p] Lib. i.

Chriſt,

Chriſt, flouriſhed Xanthus the Lydian, who, in his books, aſſerted that there was a report exiſting in his time, that the joining of the ocean and the Mediterranean had been, in more remote ages, effected by a communication opened at the preſent Iſthmus of Suez, and that Eſtraton and Eratoſthenes had affirmed the ſame. On the contrary, Diodorus Siculus has given us an ancient tradition, that Africk and Spain formed one continent in the time of Hercules, and that he cut the Iſthmus, and made the communication called after him the Herculean Streights; and Pliny has likewiſe adopted a report exiſting and univerſally believed in his days by the inhabitants of theſe countries, that the Mediterranean ſea was formed by the labour of men digging a deep cut

 between

GIBRALTAR. between the two mountains of Abila and Calpe, and thereby letting in the main ocean; which opinion Mr. Buffon has followed, and, to prove his thesis, has piled up a number of arguments, though all futile, and built on the vain slippery foundation of human reasoning, that can never sound the depth of God's wisdom in the disposition and government of the universe. I believe any one that impartially considers the face of the earth, and the providence of its Maker, in dividing it into proportionable parts, for the greater convenience, health, and safety of mankind, will have no difficulty in believing that God, in his infinite wisdom, separated Africa and Europe in the manner we now behold it from the beginning of the creation: were they now

now joined, the meaneſt capacity could foretell, from the different tempers, manners, and religion, of the Moors and Chriſtians, the endleſs havock and deſtruction of both. Book I.

That the ſea once covered theſe ſands before us, and formed an iſland of the hill of Gibraltar, admits of no diſpute; nay we can go farther, and aſcertain the height of the water at the head of the rock, where the ſea has mined it into caverns and hollows, and diſcoloured it above forty feet higher than the preſent level of the ſands; this fact is obvious at the very firſt ſight: again, it is as clear that the ſea has been gradually decreaſing; the devil's tower is built on a rock (undoubtedly in latter ages) about nine feet above the ground,

 which

GIBRALTAR. which rock was evidently once washed by the waves: within these fifty years the depth of water in the Streights is so diminished, that last war frigates anchored off Cape Carnero, almost in the middle of the gut, to prevent the privateers from Algeziras interrupting our merchant ships. I remember to have read an old French book, written four hundred years ago, which treats at large of this decrease of the sea at Gibraltar, and prophesies, that in time the Streights will be quite dry, and people walk over from Africa to Europe.

Face and Aspect of the Hill.

The shape and face of Gibraltar rock is neither promising nor pleasing, and it is as barren as uncouth, not a tree or a shrub hardly to be seen on it above the town, and this not owing to

to its natural ſterility, but the modern policy of our military gentry, for which they give a reaſon I ſhould be aſhamed to repeat; the ſoil is excellent for vines and figs; the higo-chumbos and wild berries grow out of their reach on the precipices; in many parts, however, it is exceedingly rocky, and in others compoſed of huge maſſes of live ſtone, eſpecially to the Southward.

On caſting an eye up this barren hill, one would not imagine any living creature could exiſt upon it; yet it is inhabited by a numerous ſpecies, that occupy the tops of the higheſt rocks, and who may be ſaid to be the true lords of the hill, whence neither Moors, Spaniards, nor Engliſh, have ever been able to diſpoſſeſs them, I Its Inhabitants.

Monkies.

mean the monkies; fo little are they afraid of man, that often they declare war, and act in an hoftile manner: not long ago, they had got a trick of throwing fuch a number of ftones on our miners at work under the head of the rock, that they frequently obliged them to leave off and retire without their reach.

Foxes.

There are ftill other inhabitants on the rock, and thofe are foxes; but a more harmlefs refident on it is the porcupine, who, though his quills are often found by the goat-herds, is himfelf feldom feen: in Barbary the Moors hunt and eat porcupines.

Snakes, green and brown.

Snakes are very numerous all over the rock, but none mifchievous. A foldier fhewed me a green fnake he caught

caught at the Southward, five feet long; I killed a brown one in my garden of the ſame length. Book I.

Lizard.

The variety of lizards in this country is almoſt infinite; they differ in ſize, ſhape, and colour, from the ſoil and nature of the place they inhabit; on the white ſands they are very numerous, large, and of the colour of the ground, except their tails, which are red; there is a ſmall ſort, which lives in the graſs, that is brown on its back, and the reſt of its body of a lively green: the lizards in general are an inoffenſive race, though there is a white kind, infeſting the eves of houſes, which poiſons any water it drinks in, and whoſe bite is mortal; at Gibraltar they have none of theſe, in Malaga many.

The

GIBRALTAR.

Lagartho. The lagartho is a very beautiful animal, and the largeſt of the lizard kind; I have ſeen them two feet long, and proportionably thick; they are of a fine green, have a bright eye, and carry their cheſt erect; except in their mouth, which is ſmall, they are made exactly like the crocodile, and have this in common with them; they delight to inhabit the heads of fountains, and by the water-ſide, into which they plunge themſelves if purſued; they are perfectly harmleſs, and eſteemed by the Spaniards friends to man.

Centipie. A more dangerous reptile is the centipie; one of which I caught ten inches in length: its body was divided into forty knots, or joints, to each of which are prefixed two claws, its

head red, with horns or feelers an inch long, the mouth was armed with a pair of pinchers, with which it offends; its bite is venomous, though not mortal.

Book I.

Rooks.

Vaſt flocks of rooks lodge in the caſtle, and return every evening from Spain, where they do a great deal of good, feeding upon the locuſts and graſshoppers: I had the curioſity to ſhoot one as it was flying over my garden, and, on examination, found its craw full of thoſe deſtructive inſects.

Partridge.

The whole hill, beſides plenty of ſmall birds, has red-legged partridges, which have been brought from Barbary, and turned on it: on the neutral ground are many hares, who feed in the gardens; the hills about Carteia have

 have a great deal of game, as its rivers are abundant in wild-fowl.

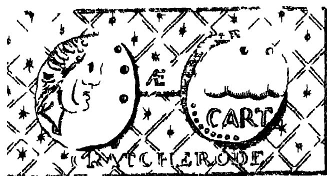
Eagles. The eagles build their neſts on the ſummit of the rock, and are a very formidable family, which lays the whole country round under contribution. Before we quit this ſubject, **Vultures.** we will mention the large vultures which come from Africa every ſpring, paſſing directly over the hill, and return in the autumn; they perform their annual migrations in flocks, and, in their flight, may be eaſily diſtinguiſhed from the ſtorks (likewiſe birds of paſſage) by their legs, which they carry ſhort under their **Storks.** tails, and the ſtorks hang theirs down: there is a vulture in the garriſon, that I ſuppoſe was dropped tired on the hill, he is large and beautifully feathered;

his wings meaſure, when extended, eight feet, his back is very broad, high, and finely coated, the feathers of a bright brown: theſe birds will live a long while without meat, and eat voraciouſly ſtinking viands in preference to freſh; the ſtorks are very numerous at Seville, and every tower in the city is peopled with them. Book I.

The climate of Gibraltar is eſteemed exceedingly healthy, and leſs hot than any of the towns on the neighbouring coaſt, for which reaſon it is ſtyled the Montpellier of theſe parts; notwithſtanding, eight months in the year are disfigured with the levanters that blow in whirlwinds round the hill, obſcure the ſky with miſts and clouds, and render the atmoſphere heavy and unſupportable; they cauſe Climate of Gibraltar.

ſuch

GIBRALTAR. ſuch a dampneſs, that all tne furniture mildews and rots, ſteel and iron utenſils ruſt, be they covered ever ſo cloſe, and no proviſions will keep a day; on the contrary, when the Weſterly winds take their turn, the climate is changed in a moment, the ſky is ſerene and unclouded, the air moderate and refreſhing, an uninterrupted ſpring reigns even in the depth of winter, which is there ſeen, but never felt; hail, ſnow, and ice, are ſtrangers to Gibraltar, although the Sierra de Ronda and the mountain of Abila appear in ſight with their tops buried in ſnow from December to March.



A JOUR-

A JOURNEY FROM GIBRALTAR TO MALAGA.

BOOK II.

CHAPTER I.

WE remained in Gibraltar from the end of June 1771, to the 23d of September 1772, on which day we ſet out for Malaga, where we propoſed ſpending the winter before our

BARBESULA. our return to England; after traverſing the Spaniſh lines, we proceeded on the ſhore of the Mediterranean five hours, over a heavy and looſe ſand, the diſtance reckoned three leagues; here we paſſed a large and deep river, in winter not fordable, and about a furlong further we ſtopped at a farm-houſe, where we refreſhed ourſelves with a water-melon.

El Rio Guadiaro. This river, ſince the reſidence of the Moors in Spain, has been called El Guadiaro, and is the Barbeſolæ Fluvius of Ptolemy.

Barbeſula. On its Eaſtern banks, near the ſea, was ſeated the town of Barbeſula, named by all the geographers; Ptolemy writes it Βαρβησολα; Pomponius Mela, Barbeſul;

Barbeſul; Pliny more particularly, Barbeſula cum fluvio: of this city, now not the leaſt remains are to be traced, but in 1636 were ſtill to be diſtinguiſhed heaps of ſtones, and the foundations of a Roman bridge; to them, therefore, we muſt have recourſe, in order to aſcertain the ſo much diſputed poſition of Barbeſula, arming ourſelves with the ruinous wrecks of time againſt time itſelf, and forcing that voracious deſtroyer of all things to bring back to our view what he has for ſo many ages hid from the ſight of men.

Inſcriptions of Guadiaro

Two inſcriptions were conveyed from hence at that time (probably with many others) to Gibraltar by the Spaniards, and placed by them in the fortifications of that garriſon, near

 the

BARBESULA. the landgate, as we learn from Father Morejon, Father Roa, and Don Luis Velasquez, whose manuscripts a modern writer never saw or heard of, and therefore has, from common report, or from his own imagination, fixed them at the fountain of the

First Stone. grand parade. Both of these stones had been bases of statues, the largest with this inscription:

L·F·C·F·CAL·CAESIANO·
II·VIR·FLAMINI·PERPETVO·
MM.BARBESVLANI·FABIA·C·F·
FABIANA·ET·FVLVIA·SEXTI·F·
HONORATA·HEREDES·EX·TES·
TAMENTO·EIVS·ET·EPVLO·DATO·
POSVERVNT·

In English, "To Lucius Fabius "Caesianus, son of Caius, a Roman "citizen

"citizen of the Galilerian tribe; perpetual high prieſt, and Duum-vir in the magiſtracy of Barbeſula; his heirs Fabia, Fabiana, and Fulvia Honorata daughter of Sextus, complying with his teſtament, raiſed this ſtatue, after having given the uſual banquet."

This expenſive cuſtom, of treating the ſpectators at the public dedication of a ſtatue, was conſtantly obſerved throughout the whole Roman empire. As their games, feaſts, and comedies, were always exhibited by day-light, and frequently laſted the whole day, that the company might not be obliged to leave the ſpectacles, a little pannier full of dreſt meats, and covered with fruits of the ſeaſon, was handed to each; this baſket was called ſportula,

BARBESULA. from whence the banquet itſelf obtained the name:

"Nonne vides quanto celebretur ſportula
"fumo [q]?"

Suetonius has diſtinguiſhed theſe baſkets into large and ſmall, and the former by the name of Panarium for the ſenators and knights: "Septem-"montiali ſacro, quidem ſenatui, equi-"tique Panariis, plebi ſportellis cum "opſonio diſtributis, initium veſcendi "primus fecit [r]." Not only the ſenators and knights dined in this manner, but the emperor Domitian himſelf.

The ſecond ſtone is a dedication of an image to the god Mars, who, we

[q] Juv. iii. 249.
[r] Sueton. lib. xii.

thereby

thereby learn, had a temple in Barbesula:

MARTI·
AVGVSTO· SACRVM
L·VIBIVS PERSINVS
D·S·P·
D D·

Pliny numbers Barbesula among the tributary towns, subject to the chancery of Cadiz. Ortelius, in his Thesaurus, has quoted a coin with this legend, COLONIA· BARBESOLA· LEGIO· XVIII.

This legion bore the title of Firmiorum, from Firmum a town in Italy; and if it was established here, and Barbesula made a Roman colony, it must have happened since the ge-

BARBESULA. neral peace of Auguftus, who, we know from Tacitus, left three legions for the guard of Spain, the third or Gallica, the fixth Claudia Pia Felix [s], and the tenth Fretenfe, of which, and of the fourth and fifth only, we have any monuments in Spain, but I apprehend the medal apocryphal, and Father Flores (to whom doubtlefs this author was not unknown) certainly looked upon it as fuch, fince he has not admitted Barbefula among the towns that enjoyed a mint.

Pliny thinks all the cities on this coaft were founded by the Carthaginians, and Barbefula feems to have

[s] From a ftone at Malaga, we learn it was the fixth legion Claudia Pia Felix, and not another accounted likewife the fixth, and diftinguifhed by the name of Ferrea Fidelis Conftans.

been

been of Punic origin, from the constant affection and attachment of the inhabitants to the Carthaginians during their contests with the Romans in Spain: in the second Punic war, Gneus Scipio having driven the Carthaginians out of this province, and established a garrison in Barbesula, the citizens rose up against the Roman troops, and delivered the town once more to Asdrubal Giscon, and Hannon: Scipio, in a pitched battle near Jaen, entirely routed the army of these two generals, with 5000 slain, and 3000 prisoners; the Carthaginian generals rallied their flying troops, and made another stand under Munda; forced again to flight with redoubled loss, their last recourse was in the neighbouring mountains: Scipio still followed them; Hannon, with what

Battle of the Puerto de Hannon, 212 Years before Christ

BARBESULA. troops he could get together, loſt his life, endeavouring to ſtop his progreſs in a narrow defile, called to this day by the Spaniards, El Puerto de Hannon, near Tolox: this event happened in the year of Rome 540, or 212 before Chriſt.

Barbeſula is not mentioned in the itinerary of Antoninus, in his march from Malaga to Cadiz; the reaſon is plain, from Ciluiana the troops were conducted a more direct way to Carteia through Barbariana, where they lodged; the diſtance of which, 34 miles from Ciluiana, and 10 from Carteia, places the ſituation of Barbariana about two leagues up the river.

BARBARIANA. Book II.

Barbariana [t] has ſhared the ſame fate with Barbeſula, and its ſite is no longer to be traced: none of the ancient geographers mention this town, which has induced our modern antiquaries to confound it with Barbeſula, not conſidering that Strabo, Mela, and Ptolemy, following the ſea coaſt, and not meeting there with Barbariana, could not be expected to mention it; nor Antoninus to inſert Barbeſula in his itinerary, ſince he did not paſs through it, and for the ſame reaſon he has likewiſe omitted Salduba.

[t] Mr. Conduit has confounded Barbeſula with Barbariana.

BARBARIANA

La Torre de la Duquesa.

About a league beyond the river of Guadiaro, is the Torre de la Duquesa, where are lodged a few soldiers, as in all the towers that guard the coast, which generally are at about a league distance one from the other; proceeding along the shore, and sometimes over low hills, we arrived at Estepona after six hours ride from Guadiaro; between Gibraltar and Estepona we past twelve large arroyos [*u*].

Account of the Coast.

The coast from Gibraltar to Estepona, and for two leagues beyond it,

[*u*] An arroyo is properly a stream of water fed, not by constant and perpetual springs, but from the rains descending off the neighbouring mountains in winter, and the melting of the snow in summer; where these two circumstances occur in the same arroyo, it is as eternal and rapid as a river, than which they are ever more violent and dangerous after the rainy season.

is extremely barren, the Sierra continuing about a league from the ſhore: this road is not to be travelled in the winter, on account of the many rivers and arroyos you croſs, which are ſo impetuous after the rains, as to carry loaded beaſts and horſes into the ſea; this happened the week before to a ſoldier with a good horſe under him, and ſome beaſts of burthen as they attempted to croſs the river Verde, at a ford, a league from the Mediterranean.

E S T E P O N A.

In Eſtepona, a poor town and a modern one, is nothing worth remarking; ſome years ago it enriched itſelf by ſending barks of proviſions to Gibraltar, for which they received in return,

ESTEPONA. turn, money and goods; but of late years, the king of Spain has put a ſtop to that trade, and the inhabitants returned to their original poverty.

Old Eſtepona. The old town of this name, and which Iſmael, king of Granada, delivered up to the Spaniards in the year 1318, was ſituated three leagues further to the Eaſtward: in 1456, Henry IV, of Caſtile, was on this coaſt, and finding the town in ruins, he removed it to where it now ſtands; tempted by the commodiouſneſs of the Playa, which, though open and expoſed to the Eaſterly winds, is a very ſafe road for boats and ſmall veſſels, or even large ones, as the ground is good, and you may anchor in 25 fathom before the town: Don Juan Pacheco, marquis of Villena, firſt peopled it; the preſent

present inhabitants do not exceed 200 families.

CILNIANA.

Leaving Estepona, we continued next day proceeding along the coast about three hours, where are to be seen the ruins of Old Estepona, most probably Cilniana, and in about an hour further we arrived at the banks of a broad and rapid river, called by the Spaniards Guaiso; beyond it, about a quarter of a mile, are the remains of another Roman city: it is here (considering the situation, and carefully comparing all that has been so variously written about this coast) I think we may safely fix Salduba.

El Rio Guaiso

SAL-

SALDUBA.

SALDUBA.

Father Flores, misled by Don Macario Fariña, and not having ever examined the spot himself, has committed a gross mistake in the 12th vol. of his España Sagrada, not heeding the ruins of Estepona La Vieja, he will have these (called by the Spaniards Las Bovedas, from the vaults and subterranean passages still distinguishable) to be Cilniana, placing Salduba on the Eastern shore of the river Verde; and as no such ruins were there to be traced, he has imagined they have been swallowed up by the sea.

It must be confessed, Don Macario Fariña was a very learned antiquary, and made observations on the spot;

ſpot; ſo did Don Luis Velaſquez [w] after him, and at the expence of Ferdinand VI, in 1754: It is his opinion I have followed, having verified the ſame by my own ocular demonſtration; finding what he advances to tally exactly with the premiſes, I ſtayed the beſt part of a day among the ruins of Salduba, and viſited the walls yet ſtanding, at leaſt the foundation of them: my ſearch after an inſcription to put the affair out of diſpute was in vain; indeed I could not expect to meet with any after the fruitleſs and repeated labours of the above-mentioned gentleman: ancient Salduba had undoubtedly been laid in ruins, and the Moors, who inhabited it ſeven centuries, were the

[w] De Velaſco, Marquis De Val de Flores, knight of the order of San Iago, and member of the royal academy at Madrid.

rude

SALDUBA. rude architects of the walls, and every foundation now visible. The situation of this town was on the top of a steep head-land, overlooking the sea, between which and the hill not a beast could pass, a position desirable to the ancients; but the most convincing proof is derived from its name, Salduba, or a place of salt: the memory of these salt-pits is still fresh among the Spaniards: Don Luis Velasquez assures us, there used to be salt made here not many years ago, when the place was not quite abandoned; in his time were still standing the remains of an aqueduct, now quite removed: the want of fresh water probably forced the inhabitants to settle elsewhere. Pliny seems to place Salduba by a river: "Barbesula cum fluvio, "item Salduba [x]:" which stands

[x] Lib. iii. cap. 1.

good

good with Las Bovedas, being ſo near the Guaiſo. Book II.

The ingenious author De la Science des Medailles, has quoted a coin of Sextus Pompeius with this inſcription, SAL, which he interprets Salduba; but Flores does not admit Salduba among the towns that had a mint. It is certain Sextus Pompeius had for many years great command and ſway in theſe parts, both before and after the battle of Munda, and leiſure to coin money in Salduba; which name Sarragoſa in Arragon likewiſe bore, prior to that impoſed on it by Auguſtus of Cæſarea Auguſta; but of the dye of Sextus Pompey no coin has ever appeared: our Salduba ſeems to have been a town of conſequence, as Pliny, in enumerating thoſe that were tri-

SALDUBA butary on each ſide of it, paſſes by Salduba, thereby giving room to ſurmiſe it was a municipium.

Pomponius Mela has made a moſt confuſed jumble of the towns on this coaſt; he has placed Suel and Salduba on that and this ſide of Malaga, though the itinerary of Antoninus has fixed the former beyond diſpute at Fungerola, three leagues to the Weſt of Malaga.

S U E L.

Fungerola Caſtle.

Fungerola is built on the ſpot of the ancient Suel, called by Ptolemy Σȣελομ. It is remarkable only for its caſtle, and a few houſes round it; before them ſhips may anchor in good ground, and eight fathom of water.

LA-

LACIPPO.

Book II.

Mela likewise mentions another town between Salduba and Barbesula, called Lacippo. Pliny has also noted Lacippo next to Barbesula, and numbers it among those towns subject to tribute; notwithstanding it certainly was not on the sea-side, but in the Sierra not far from the coast: the mountains of Ronda, from their fertility, plenty of water, and strong situations, abounding with more Roman foundations than perhaps any part of Spain; what led me first to this opinion, was Ptolemy's calling this town *Λακιππω*, and placing it in $37\frac{1}{2}$, which is 20 miles more to the Northward than Barbesula: this observation

 striking

LACIPPO

ſtriking me when I was at Caſares in the Sierra de Ronda, a town whoſe diſtance from Barbeſula agrees with the tables of Ptolemy, I made enquiries among the inhabitants, and they aſſured me their place was reported to have been partly built with ſtones brought from a deſpoblado [*y*], about a quarter of a league diſtant, called Alecippe; the ſimilitude of the ſound put it out of any doubt that it was the Lacippo of Pliny. I was conducted to the place, and though no form of a town, or any public edifice remained, yet among the ſtones which the inhabitants of Caſares had judged too bulky to be tranſported, I found one with this inſcription, in a fine Roman letter:

[*y*] An abandoned heap of ruins.

BOOK II.

Insc. Stone of Lacippo.

IVVENTVTI·AVG·

C·MANCIVS·C·F·

. . ICLR·OB·HONO

REM·FLAMINATVS

. . . . ARA

. . . . E

. . . . EPVLAI·DATAE

NV . . . S . . . AL

D·S·P·D·D

It is a great pity the name of the town has been by violence ſtruck out of this ſtone, " which once ſerved as " the baſe of a ſtatue of the goddeſs of " youth erected by Caius Mancius, " whoſe third name is likewiſe be- " come illegible; it however informs " us, he did it in honour of his ob- " taining the high prieſthood, and

 " that

LACIPPO.

" that he gave the uſual feaſt on the " occaſion, the whole at his own ex- " pence."

Paſſage in Livy vindicated.

In Lacippo, we hereby know, there was a temple to the goddeſs of youth, ſimilar to that in the Circus Maximus at Rome, built by Lucullus, of which Livy makes mention: " Juventutis " ædem in circo maximo Caius Li- " cinius Lucullus Decem-vir dedi- " cavit [2]."

I quote the ſentence, becauſe Gronovius has declared it erroneous, and wanted to alter it to Juventatis; our inſcription clears the paſſage from the imputation, and proves the Latins made uſe of both terms.

[2] Lib. xxxvi. 36.

On

On my return to Caſares, I was ſhown two other ſtones, both brought in the memory of the poſſeſſors from Alecippe: one of them was a dedication to Fortune, and, by its ſhape, which was three feet broad to one high, was doubtleſs once placed over the doors of a temple of that goddeſs, "which was built by Caius Marcius "Decem-vir, in honour of his Sevi-"ratus; towards the expence of "which he expended 500 denarii of "his own money, and the remainder, "amounting to 750 denarii, was re-"mitted to him by the court of al-"dermen of the city."

LACIPPO

Second Stone of Lacippo.

FORTVNAE·AVG·SACRVM·

C·MARCIVS·DECEMVIR·OB·HONOREM·

SEVIRATVS·SVI·EX·XDCCL·REMISSIS·

SIBI·AB·ORDINE·X·D·DE·SVA·PECVNIA·

D · D·

This ſtone is of white marble, ornamented with a neat moulding, and, from its beauty, goodneſs of the letter and ſtyle, evidently of the flouriſhing time of the commonwealth.

The other ſtone is as follows:

Third Stone of Lacippo.

C·MARCIO CEPHALONI·RESP·

EX· ∞·QVOT·CAVERAT OB·HO

NOREM·FLAMINI·PERCEPTIS·

AB·HEREDIB·PONENDAM·DECRE·

VIT·VALERIO . . . .

RVS . . . . VIRIS·

In Englifh, "The republick or-
"dered Valerius, and fome others,
"the Seviri of the city, to place this
"ftatue to the memory of Caius
"Marcius Cephaloni, who was bound
"in 1000 denarii, to be received of
"his heirs, for the honour of the
"flamenfhip."

Ambrofio Morales [*a*] quotes another ftone, of which I could procure no tidings, being the infcription of a pedeftal to a ftatue of the emperor Septimius Severus, who reigned from the year 194 to 212: this prince had formerly ferved the office of quæftor, in the province of Bætica, and probably made fome refidence at Lacippo, where, in remembrance of

[*a*] Tom. i.

paft

LACIPPO.

past favours, the inhabitants erected this monument to him after he had obtained the imperial diadem.

Fourth Stone of Lacippo

IMP·CÆS·LVCIO SEP·
TIMIO·SEVERO·PER·
TINACI·AVGVSTO·
PONT·MAX·TRIB·
POT.II IMP·III·COS·
P·P·OPTIMO·FORTISS·
PROVIDENTISSIMO
QVE·PRINCIPI·EX·
ARG·P·XC·D·IVLIO·
CELSO·ET·L·PETRO·
NIO·NIGRO·II·V·
D · D·

The family of Celsus is likewise commemorated on a stone at Martos, where it equally enjoyed the office of Duum-vir.

C I L-

C I L N I A N A.

Book II.

Returning to Cilniana, which is mentioned by Antoninus alone, we can have no doubt of its ſituation, the ſame being meaſured and marked in his itinerary; and if that agrees with the ruins of Eſtepona la Vieja, we can have no reaſon to imagine it elſewhere. It muſt certainly, in his time, have been of more conſiderable importance than Salduba, although ſo near to which, it was preferred for the encampment of the troops, and lodgment of Antoninus, in whoſe journal the road is marked thus:

Malaga a Suel	21	mille paſſuum
Cilnianum	24	
Barbarianam	34	
Calpe Carteiam	10	

89 millia.

My

CILNIANA.

My computation:

From Malaga to Fungirola	5 leagues of Spain,	or miles	21	Roman.
To Marvella, - - -	$3\frac{1}{2}$ - - -	or -	14	
To Las Bovedas, - -	2 - - -	or -	8	
To Eſtipona la Vieja, -	$\frac{1}{2}$ - - - -	or -	2	
To Modern Eſtipona, -	$2\frac{1}{2}$ - - - -	oi -	10	
To Barbeſula river, -	4 - - - -	oi -	16	
To Barbariana up the river,	2 - - - -	or -	8	
To Cartama, - - -	$2\frac{1}{2}$ - - - -	or -	10	
			89	

Of ancient Cilniana or Eſtipona la Vieja, hardly a ſtone remains; all have contributed towards the buildings of the modern town; and thoſe who ſeek any monuments of Cilniana, muſt there look for them.

Itinerary of Antoninus ſupported.

I have been the more copious in ſupporting the itinerary of Antoninus, as every antiquary who has written before me has endeavoured to overthrow it; Father Flores and La Martiniere

tiniere [b] not excepted. I flatter myſelf thoſe, who travel this road after me with any degree of attention, will acknowledge themſelves indebted to the care I have taken to direct aright their ſteps in the ſearch of theſe Roman towns.

Proceeding from Las Bovedas on the ſea ſhore, along the Campiña of Marvella, better than a league, you arrive at the banks of the river Verde.

Campiña of Marvella.

The Campiña of Marvella, though barren to the Weſt of the river Verde, nevertheleſs produces an amazing quantity of palmitos with little dates exceedingly good; they grow in cluſters at the root of the ſhrub, of the ſize

[b] La Martiniere has placed Salduba at Marvella.

and

CAMPIÑA

Deſcription of the Palmito.

and ſhape of a plumb, of a reddiſh colour, bearing a large ſtone, like the great palm-tree date; the root of the palmito is very curious, round it are ranged the ſtamina of each branch of leaves, with a double coating of dry brown fibres, netted like lace, and which are capable of being ſpun and uſed as ſtrong thread; nature, by ſuch extraordinary care in preſerving the root of the palmito dry and free from humidity, ſhews that a hard ſandy ſoil, little rain, and a hot ſun, are neceſſary to the welfare of this plant. Each branch ſhoots up to the height of 10 or 15 inches; and in a few days after it has attained its growth, divides and ſpreads itſelf like a fan into 50 long thin leaves that concenter in the ſtem; they are of a deep green, exceedingly tough, eſpecially the ſtalk,

which is armed with prickles; the Spaniards uſe them as brooms, and eat the fruit, which is very delicious, and no way inferior except in ſize to the palm-tree dates. Book II.

The root of the palmito, which is thick and eight inches long, is not only wholeſome food, but very palatable, and much eſteemed by the common people, who eat it with eagerneſs: the inſide is tender and ſweet, though accompanied with a bitterneſs diſagreeable to thoſe who are not uſed to it; the young ſhoots, pregnant with ſeeds, are juicy and pleaſant; one root may contain two pounds of food.

In the year 1485, Ferdinand V, marching over this very country, and the contrary winds having kept the An Army ſaved by them, 1485

barks

CAMPINA barks with provisions from approaching the coast, saved his whole army from perishing by famine, and sustained them several days with these palmitos.

Coin with the Palmito. The Romans were not only acquainted with, and set an high value on the palmito, but have celebrated this plant on the coins of the ancient city of Lælia [c], now called Aracena, in the mountains of the Sierra Morence to the West of Seville, as the choicest produce of that territory; when I passed through it in 1760, on my road from Lisbon to Seville, I observed them to be very plentiful and abundant.

El Rio Verde. The river Verde runs into the sea about a league to the West of Mar-

[c] See medal of Lælia.

vella,

vella, dividing the Sierra Bermeja [*d*], which here ends, from the high Sierra de Arboto. Book II.

La Sierra Bermeja.

The Moors who inhabited theſe mountains were braver, more martial, and leſs patient under the Spaniſh yoke, than thoſe of any other part of the kingdom: ſoon after its conqueſt by Ferdinand the Catholick, they roſe up again in arms, and it was this very hill before us of the Sierra Bermeja, which Don Alonzo de Aguilar, that famous captain the Alcalde de los Donzeles, aſcended with an army to reduce them, and on it the fatal battle was fought, wherein he loſt his life, and almoſt all his men; the vicinity of the river Verde, and the height and rug-

[*d*] The red mountains, ſo called from the colour of their ſoil.

 gedneſs

LA SIERRA BERMEJA.

Battle of the Sierra Bermeja, fought 1494.

gedness of the Sierra, agree exactly with the romances and chronicles of that transaction, which happened in the year of our Lord 1494, two years after the taking of Granada [e].

Don Alonzo, in this battle, had under his command 500 horse and 1000 infantry; his Son, with the Conde Ureña, and a very few more, escaped the fury of the Moors, which had been worked up to the highest pitch

[e] Part of one of these romances, copied from the Guerras Civiles de Granada, may be seen in the 1st vol. of Reliques of Ancient Poetry, and an elegant version of it by the ingenious Dr. Percy, who, probably having never been in the country, did not know that Rio Verde was the proper name of the river, and he has accordingly translated it, *pleasant river*, and *gentle river*; the Spaniards in general name all their rivers from some peculiar quality belonging to them, as the Rio Salso, Rio Gordo, Rio Tinto, Rio Grande, &c.

of

of deſperation by repeated wrongs and violated treaties: The Count de Aguilar died by the ſword of El Feri, chief of the Moors, whoſe uplifted hand Don Alonzo, fainting and overcome with fatigue, thought to ſuſpend by crying out, "I am Don Alonzo." The Moor replied, "If you are Don "Alonzo, I am El Feri de Benaſte-"par [*f*]." The voice of his country's wrongs was ſtronger than the ſenſe of his antagoniſt's quality.

El Feri, Chief of the Moors.

His Anſwer to Don Alonzo.

This was the laſt ſtruggle of expiring liberty among this wretched people, which had ſuch an effect on the Spaniards, that Ferdinand V, thought proper to grant a free pardon to thoſe

[*f*] Tu eres Don Alonzo, mas yo ſoi el Feri de Benaſtepar.

La Sierra Bermeja.

who chose to accept of it, and leave them who preferred banishment to retire unmolested into Barbary; most of them did, and peopled the opposite coasts of Africa: the unhappy remains, once more driven to their arms, were not the last in the general insurrection of their nation against the oppressions of Philip II, in 1570; at which time the Duke of Arcos, great grandson of Don Alonzo de Aguilar, was sent to reduce them, and marched over this spot with an army, many of them descendants, as well as himself, of those unfortunate Spaniards, whose bones they found still unburied, whitening the ground; a sight so affecting drew tears from the whole host; and the hardened soldiers, though used to murders and rapine, could not but relent at the sight of their slaughtered

ancestors,

ancestors, and, uncertain whether their charity extended to friends or enemies, piously covered all with earth, and sang a requiem to their souls.

Book II.

LA SIERRA DE RONDA.

We being so near the capital of the Sierra, under which we are travelling, and as I passed quite through it last year in my route from Granada to Gibraltar, made a considerable stay in Ronda, and took a very exact view both of that city and its environs; the reader will not be displeased if we stop to give a description of it.

Road from the Coast to Ronda.

There is a road leading to Ronda from the coast, about a league to the East of Estepona, where you turn to-

LA SIERRA DE RONDA. wards the Sierra; after travelling about three miles, you find yourself at the foot of the steep mountains, you ascend them by a frightful, horrid road, and in about four hours, reach the highest summits, behind which lie Igualeja, and two leagues further North is Ronda.

Igualeja.

On the side of the same Sierra Bermeja, facing the sea, and a league more to the Eastward, is Benajorcada, and a long league further is Istan, on the lap of the Sierra de Arboto.

Benajorcada.

Istan

R O N D A.

The city of Ronda lies in 36½ degrees North latitude, (and not 38½ as in the tables of Ptolemy, who calls it Αρουνδα);

Αρουνδα); it is situated in the centre of the Sierra, to which it gives a name; 18 leagues South of Seville, 12 East of Gibraltar, 7 North of Marvella, and 11 West of Malaga. Book II.

Its primitive population is thought to have been by the Celtæ six or seven hundred years before the incarnation of our Lord. During the dominion of the Romans, it seems from Pliny, who names it, to have been one of the twenty-nine towns of Bætica that enjoyed the privileges of Latium. First peopled 700 Years before Christ; called by the Romans Aranda,

Ronda is particularly distinguished by Rasis in his chronicle, as one of the strongest cities in the world, and the most ancient: "En el termino de "E[illegible]ña villas é castillos e montes, "de las quales es una la montaña,

 "que

RONDA.

" que và à par de Teavira: en esta
" montaña hà villas é castillos tan
" fuertes que no hà cosa en el mundo,
" a que teman: de las quales es el
" uno Ronda, que es mui fuerte é
" mui antiqua."

The Moors raised the present walls, built its noble Alcasar, and made Ronda the seat of a kingdom, erected during the 14th century in favour of Abomelique, son of the emperor of Morocco, they named it حصن الرند Hisno'lrendi, or the laurelled castle: when it returned to the power of the Christians, it resumed its Roman name Arunda hispanized, according to the couplet of Geronimo Franco:

by the Moors Hisna Randa,

X con

Book II.

and by the Spaniards Ronda.

Y con el tiempo
Se ha disbaratado
El Hiſna Randa
Y Ronda ſe ha Llamado.

Since which time Ronda has increaſed in buildings, riches, and conſequence, has a body of nobility, formed into a Maeſtranza [g], and been the fertile nurſery

[g] La Maeſtranza in Spain is a corporation or body of nobility, compoſed of the nobleſt and oldeſt families of a city under the protection of the king; that of the city of Ronda was eſtabliſhed by the Royal Cedula of Philip II, dated September 6th, in the year 1572, which was confirmed by his preſent Majeſty Charles III, who gave them for titular head his ſerene highneſs the infant Don Gabriel.

The chief intent of this inſtitution is to keep up the ſpirit of the old nobility, and preſerve them in the uſe of military exerciſes, that they may be at all times ready to attend their ſovereign's ſummons

RONDA.

nursery of many illustrious citizens famous in arms and letters.

Position of Ronda

The position of Ronda is singular, on the surface of a live rock, separated (save to the Westward) from the circumjacent hills, by a deep and perpendicular natural fosse, on whose elevated brink the tallest trees in the valley beneath are lessened to humble shrubs; its sides have many caverns, the inaccessible retreats of the rapacious vulture, the death-dealing eagle, the swift hawk, and the ill-boding ra-

mons in defence of religion and their country, which they are bound to vindicate and support with their lives and fortunes; their uniform is blue faced with scarlet and richly laced. The Maestransa of Ronda holds the first rank in Andalucia, and pre-eminence over those of Seville and Granada.

ven,

ven [h], who all in their lofty flight expose their broad backs to this loftier city.

Description of the City and Suburbs.

The Tajo or Rock is not above a mile and an half in circumference, and rises towards the middle, rendering the streets very steep and incommodious; to the North of the valley are three suburbs, equal in number of buildings to the city itself; they are called El Mercadillo, Del Puente, y De San Miguel.

The latter, being situated low, communicates with the town by means of an old bridge, a work of the Moors,

[h] The birds that people the sides of the rock of Ronda, are buitres, aguilas, azores, quebranta huesos, milanos, cuervos, palomas, torzales, y zuritas, &c.

RONDA. 13 yards high: much more elevated is the Barrio del Puente, or ſuburb of the new bridge, which croſſes the precipice 120 feet above it; but the moſt amazing bridge of Ronda was the grand one built in 1735, by two Spaniſh architects, oppoſite the Mercadillo, of one arch reaching from rock to rock, whoſe diameter was 150 feet, and elevation 380; under it might have ſtood untouched the Tower and Giralda of Seville; to the South-Weſt, where the rock joins the continent, the Moors fortified it with a ſtrong caſtle ſtill exiſting [i].

Beneath

[i] The grand bridge was erected by Don Juan Camacho and Don Joſeph Garcia; it came down in 1741, and deſtroyed 50 people; the key ſtone of the arch was not well ſecured, nor its ſtrength equal to its breadth. They are now building

Beneath one of these bridges springs a small river, which being joined by two other arroyos (el de los Navares, y el arroyo de las Culebras) surrounds the Tajo by the Moorish name of Guadalevin, or the deep river; on leaving Ronda, it receives the waters of the

Book II. River Guadiaro, its Course and various Names.

building another : the duties levied at two yearly fairs, held in Ronda on the 20th of May and the 25th of September, have lately been appropriated by the king towards defraying the expences. The tower of the Cathedral Church of Seville is 350 feet high, according to Don Diego Ortiz, in his Annales de Sevilla; and the famous vane on its top, called by the Spaniards La Giralda, represents the guardian angel, and is of brass gilt; to avoid a similar disaster, the new bridge they are now erecting is to consist of three narrow arches one over the other : on the sides of the rock are still to be seen the commencement of the prodigious arch of the former bridge.

The most elevated parts of the rock of Ronda, are 500 feet perpendicular above the river.

little

RONDA.

little rivers Sixuel and Guadalcobacin and of two arroyos; with this increafe, and having changed its name to Camelagir, at a league diftance, paffing into the mountains of Montexaque, it throws itfelf by a dreadful waterfal into the celebrated Cueva del Gato; through this cave the river continues its courfe to the plains of Gaucin and Ximena, and joining with the Genal enters the fea at Guadiaro. Florian O'Campo fays this river was called by the Greeks Χρυσω, from the quantity of gold found in its current.

Defcription of La Cueva del Gato.

The Cueva del Gato demands the firft place among the wonders of the Sierra de Ronda: it is near a league in length, and of an enormous height; the river Guadiaro, as I have remarked, runs through it, receiving the addition of

of a conſiderable ſpring, which riſes in the very cave, notwithſtanding the latter end of the year you may enter into it, at which ſeaſon the river is low: when I was at Ronda in the month of May, it was not penetrable; thoſe, whoſe curioſity had encouraged them to go in as far as was poſſible, aſſured me, that they had advanced a quarter of a league, when they were ſtopped by a profound lake of water, on whoſe banks were the ruins of a large edifice, of which the door-caſe and part of the walls were ſtill ſtanding; this building is reported by thoſe of the country to have been a temple of the infernal deities.

Ancient Ruins in it.

The Author of La Poblation General de Eſpaña, ſpeaking of the river Guadiaro, has likened it to the Nile of

RONDA.

Prodigious expence of Ice in Andalucia.

of Egypt, remarking that the melting of the neighbouring ſnows floods it during the ſummer; this might happen formerly, but not at preſent; almoſt the whole maſs of theſe ſnows being kept in the winter collected and ſtowed in cool repoſitories, for the uſe not only of Ronda but of almoſt the whole kingdom of Andalucia; if the reader will conſider the aſtoniſhing quantity of ſnow requiſite to encreaſe and feed the current of a large river, he may be able to form ſome judgment of the expence of this article in the towns of Spain.

Deſcription of La Mina.

Beſides the water of the Guadiaro, the Moors, who were very curious and ſpared no expence in procuring and conducting to their cities the fineſt ſprings round them, brought that of

a little

a little river, called La Toma, to Ronda, over the old bridge, and lodged it at the very bottom of the rock, in a large reſervoir hewn out of the live ſtone, as is the deſcent to it, which is 300 feet deep, near the convent of Dominicans, in the moſt elevated part of the city; with the algibe, there are ſeveral large and ſpacious ſaloons, which occupy the bowels of the rock, and receive light and air from proper openings on the ſides, theſe are called by the Spaniards Los Palacios de Galiana [*k*]; the roofs are hollowed into domes, and the architect has made in this palace ſeveral whiſpering rooms, a piece of art for which the Arabs were famous; they are conſtructed like

Whiſpering Rooms.

[*k*] This name was taken from the famous palace of Galiana, on the banks of the Tajo at Toledo, of which numerous romances and fables have been related.

thoſe

RONDA. those I have seen in the Alhambra de Granada, having eight angles terminating in the center of the roof; the damp, rendering the air more thick and dense, compresses the sound of the voice uttered at one of the angles, hinders its spreading, and conducts it without fear of being overheard by any other person in the room, but by him who is prepared to receive it at the opposite corner.

The descent to this enchanted palace is by 365 steps, which, till within this century, were entirely lined with iron; over the entrance, not many years since, was a stone with an Arabick inscription, declaring it to have been built by Abomelique, king of Ronda, who perished on the banks of the Patute, as we have before seen, in the year 1339.

The iron from the ſteps the city took away long ago, and the whole will very ſoon be deſtroyed for want of care in its preſervation, and the curious be thereby deprived of this moſt ſuperb monument of Mooriſh magnificence, which one cannot view without lamenting the untimely fate of that prince whoſe greatneſs of ſoul was equal to ſuch an undertaking; for of all the grand edifices erected by ancient heroes to perpetuate their memory, thoſe calculated for the uſe and common benefit of poſterity more particularly demand from it the juſt fame due to their meritorious labours.

The water of this Mina, as the Spaniards name it, being reputed exceedingly healthful, was brought up to the Alcaſsa in ſkins, for the uſe of the

RONDA. court, by the daily miniſtry of Chriſtian ſlaves, whoſe hard and endleſs taſk gave riſe to the following imprecation ſtill current in this country:

En Ronda mueras
Accareando zaq ues.

Die like a ſlave of Ronda
Bearing ſkins.

CHAPTER II.

Book II.

Roman Antiquities in Ronda.

IT has been a received miſtake of Marmol and other Spaniſh writers, that Ronda was founded by the Moors.

The Roman inſcriptions found in this city are moſt undeniable proofs of its antiquity; and the late diſcoveries made at Acinipo, another municipal town two leagues to the North of Ronda, and which had been conſtantly named by the Spaniards, Ronda la Vieja, have fixed the ſituation of the Arunda of Pliny, on the very rock of the modern town.

RONDA.

First Stone of Ronda.

At the back of the great altar of the high church, is a ſtone with this inſcription:

IVLIO DIVO
MVNICIPES.

This ſtone does great honour to the city of Ronda; it was a dedication of an altar, or temple, erected by the town to Julius Cæſar, after his Apotheoſis, and not only ranks Ronda among the municipal towns, but ſeems to fix that honour in the time of Auguſtus, and before Veſpaſian rendered it ſo general in Spain.

Second Stone of Ronda.

The following ſtone was erected by the piety of a huſband to the memory of a beloved wife;

COR-

CORNELIAE·

L·F·CORNELIANAE·

P·VALERIVS·LVCANVS.

VXORI·INDVLGEN

TISSIMAE·D·D·

L·D·O·D.

The initials read, Dedicavit, Loco Decreto, Ordine, Decurionum.

In the walls of the Alcaſar, and corner of the Torre de Omenage, on the ground, is a very large ſtone, three feet and an half ſquare, and 24 inches thick, placed there by the Moors, with the inſcription downwards; we are obliged to Don Juan Rivera, for the knowledge of this ſtone, which has been many years hid by a coach-houſe built againſt it; this gentleman under-

RONDA. mined the ſpot, and thereby got at the

Third Stone of Ronda. inſcription, which is as follows:

LICINIANO·IVNIO .. L .. COR .. ANOB ..
MEALIA·L·IVNI·LICINIANI·PETEREIVS.
AMICO MIR·STATVAM . . LOCO . . A . S ..
DISS·ORDINE·ARVNDENSI·CIRCENS·LVD
. . . . TVS·D·D

Although this ſtone, which is of red marble, has ſuffered much from the injuries of time, and the barbarous hands into which it fell; yet it is of ſingular ſervice, in tacitly aſcertaining the ancient ſeat of Arunda, the bulk of it not admitting any ſuſpicion of a removal far from its primitive place. It was the baſe of a ſtatue, "erected to Licinianus Junius, by his "freedman, in honour of his worthy "friend, upon the ſpot aſſigned by

" the

" the moſt ſplendid order or ſenate " of Arunda, the ceremony of dedi- " cating this ſtatue being honoured " with Circenſian games." Muratori has quoted this ſtone with many errors.

In the alhondiga, or market-houſe of the city, placed on the ſide of a low door of the Poſito, I ſaw another large ſtone, which I copied in its preſent ſtate, adding, in ſmaller characters, the letters now effaced, which were tranſcribed many years ago, when the ſtone was in better preſervation, by Rodrigo Caro, in his manuſcript kept at the archives of the college of San Alberto in Seville.

Fourth Stone of Ronda.

Father Flores, in the 12th vol. of his Eſpaña Sagrada, treating of Ronda, has

RONDA. has publiſhed a very incorrect copy of this inſcription; a defect to which the moſt learned men are liable, when, inſtead of viſiting the places themſelves, they truſt to the judgement and accuracy of others.

L·IVNIO·L·F·QVR
IVNIANO·II·VR·II·
QVI·TESTAMENTO·SVO·CAVERAT·SEPVLCRVM·SIBI
FIERI·AD·X∞ CC·ET·VOLVNTATI·PATRONI·CVM·OB
TEMPERATVRVS·ESSET·L·IVNIVS·AVCILNVS·LIB.
ET·HERES·EIVS·PETITVS·AB·ORDINE·ARVND.
VT·POTIVS·STATAS·TAM·LVCV·AAVv·QVAM·
ut. eIVS·CALLI·IN·FORO·PONERET·QVAMvis
SVMPTV·MAIORI·ADGRAVAREtur
ad.ratiONES·IVNII NECESSARIVM . . .
decuriONES·ARVNTINI·ORDINIS·OBSERVARE
ita volueRE·

" This ſtatue was erected to Lu-
" cius Junius Junianus, ſon of Lucius
" a Roman citizen of the Quirinal
" tribe, and who had twice enjoyed
" the

" the office of Duum-vir, having or-
" dered, in his teſtament, the ſum
" of 1200 denarii to be expended in
" his burial; and as his heir and
" freedman Lucius Junius Aucilnus
" was deſirous of complying with his
" will, he petitioned the ſenate of
" Arunda, that they would rather
" give him leave to erect two ſtatues,
" one in Cæſar's grove, and the other
" in the ſquare of Callus: although
" by ſo doing the expence was aug-
" mented, it correſponded with the
" rank and merit of Junius; the de-
" curions, or aldermen of the govern-
" ment of Arunda, gave leave to have
" it ſo."

The Quirine tribe, which was multiplied all over this province, as may be ſeen from the numerous monu-

ments

RONDA. ments they have left behind them, and of which many will come under our inſpection, was eſtabliſhed in Rome, and together with the Veline added to the other Roman tribes, in the year of the city 504, and 249 before our Saviour's nativity, during the conſulſhip of P. Claudius Pulcher and L. Junius Pullus.

Grove of the Cæſars in Ronda.

In ancient Rome, on the banks of the Tyber, was a wood called the Grove of the Cæſars.

" Item navale prœlium circa Ti-
" berim cavato ſolo, in quo nunc
" Cæſarum nemus eſt [*l*]:" of which

[*l*] Sueton, lib. ii. This grove of Auguſtus has been commemorated on the reverſe of a coin of the younger Juba, ſhewing an altar ſurrounded by trees, with the legend LVCV. AVGVSTI.

doubtleſs

doubtlefs this of Ronda was in imitation; it was fituated juft without the walls of the caftle, and is known to be the individual fpot, by this pedeftal being found in it in the year 1572, but more clearly from its having in all times preferved its name, and been called by the Spaniards El Bofque de los Cæfares, though by the vulgar Pradô de Potros, part of it having long fince been converted into a Deeffa [*m*] for young colts.

Statue of Junius Junianus.

The ftatue of Junius, with his municipal robe, was dug up juft by the

[*m*] A Deeffa is a common appropriated for the pafturage of cattle; the deeffas of Cordova, on the banks of the Bætis, are of vaft extent, and famous for the generous race of horfes fed on them: there alone the Arabian breed, introduced and left in this country by the Moors, have been carefully kept up; they are defervedly efteemed for their beauty, fire, docility, and fwiftnefs.

pedeftal,

RONDA. pedeſtal, and found entire in 1580, whence Don Diego Ovalle tranſlated it to his houſe in the ſtreet of the ſame name, where it ſtill lies neglected, ſerving for a bench or ſeat to the menial ſervants in the yard. It is of delicate white marble, and entire in all its parts ſave the head which is wanting.

Statue of Lucinianus Junius. In the identical houſe lie the remains of the other ſtatue of Licinianus Junius, though now ſo ill-treated as not to be known.

Theſe two perſons ſeem to have been of the ſame family; and their ſtatues, by a kind of ſympathy, preſerve the memory of their ancient friendſhip, being, by indulgent fate, [illegible]itted to repoſe in the ſame yard.

Groves

Groves were always planted by the ancients round principal temples, and of courſe this had doubtleſs ſome capital ſhrine within it; perhaps and not improbably it owed its appellation to the temple dedicated to Julius Cæſar, of which we have ſeen the inſcription above, though the ſite thereof cannot now be traced.

In this ſame Boſque de los Cæſares, a citizen of Ronda, digging a vault, found a marble lion of curious workmanſhip, which the ignorant Spaniards planted upon the rollo, or place of execution of criminals; another, though conſiderably leſs, is at preſent in the garden of a Spaniſh gentleman, whoſe name I have forgot.

The

RONDA.

Place of Callus.

The place of Callus has puzzled all the antiquaries, though they have generally determined it to be a distinct town in the neighbourhood of Ronda.

Roman Sepulchres & Urns.

In the Barrio, on the other side of the old bridge, under a house called La Casa de los Gigantes, were found several Roman sepulchres, with various inscriptions and urns of earthenware full of ashes, mixed with a multitude of little grains of gold, some oval, some oblong, and others in figures of a heart, with little glass bottles by them, that had once been filled with odoriferous oils and balsams.

Bust of Hercules.

In the same suburb, Don Macario Fariña discovered several pieces of a Roman wall, and the bust of a Hercules,

cules, which Don Guitierre Guerrero carried to his houſe (which fronts that of Ovalle) and placed on the top of his tower; in proceſs of time, this building in a ſtormy night was blown down, and the ſtatue broke to pieces the gates of Ovalle's houſe, without receiving any damage itſelf, a circumſtance owing to the extreme hardneſs of the marble; the image is from the navel upwards, the body naked, with a lion's ſkin confined on the left ſhoulder and paſſing down to the right ſide; his hair and beard ſhort, thick, and curled, the air and mien of robuſt ſtrength, his left hand broken off, and the right over his breaſt, touching with the forefinger the extremity of his beard. I ſaw it at the ſame houſe in the corner of the court, in which it was then placed, and where it now remains.

RONDA.

Don Chriſtoval de Medina Conde, canon of the cathedral of Malaga, a moſt diligent antiquary, did me the honour to preſent me out of his muſeum, when I was at Malaga, a ſmall image of Mercury, found at Ronda, of little better than three inches. It is one of the Dii Penates of the ancients, and the more valuable for being made of true Corinthian braſs, eaſily diſtinguiſhed by its weight, and the quantity of gold that has entered into its compoſition; it is obſervable that the paps are of ſilver; the hair is ſhort as the Romans wore it, one of the wings of the head-piece is broken, as is the right hand, wherein was a purſe; Mercury being the tutelar god of gain and merchandize; the other is half cloſed, ſupporting a garment that falls from the left ſhoulder;

Image of Mercury of Corinthian Brass.

ſhoulder; the feet are winged; the compreſſion of the ruins, under which it was extracted, has flattened the back and ſhoulders of the image; it has been likewiſe indented and ill-treated by thoſe who firſt diſcovered it, probably to aſſay the ore it was formed of: had it proved of pure gold, it would never have reached my hands, nor could any thing have ſaved it from the melting-pot.

Theſe ſmall images, it is well known, were worſhiped by the ancients, and their feaſt celebrated on the calends of May: they preſided not only over the houſes but the walls of the city; in their aid and aſſiſtance the Romans placed great faith, as we learn from Ovid:

RONDA.

Præſtitibus Maiæ laribus videre kalendæ
Aram conſtitui, parvaque ſigna Deum—
Stant quoque pro nobis, & præſunt mœnibus urbis,
Et ſunt præſentes, auxiliumque ferunt.

Faſt. v.

A ſacred ſhrine I build the firſt of May,
And celebrate with zeal that feſtive day;
The houſhold gods of Rome around I place,
Their little images the altars grace;
They guard our walls, their kind aſſiſtance lend,
And, always preſent, our deſigns befriend.

In the ſuburb of the Mercadillo, was picked up ſome years ago, a large thick brick with this inſcription:

Votive Tablet.

I·O·M
VICTORI
SEVERVS·P·L·V·S·

It was probably originally placed under a ſtatue to the god, raiſed agreeably to a vow made in ſome dangerous battle by Severus, who, as the inſcription bears, "Poſuit libenter, "votum ſolvens," complied therewith moſt willingly.

Ancient Situation of Ronda in the Time of the Romans.

It is the opinion of Don Juan Rivera, whoſe curious and accurate inveſtigation of its antiquities has done great honour to Ronda, that this city was in the time of the Romans placed where the ſuburbs are now, and no farther of the Tajo built upon than about the caſtle; the reſt, being full of uneven points and precipices, was, by the indefatigable Mahometans, rendered in a ſituation to ſupport edifices, by the means of an infinite number of walls, arches, and chaſms filled

RONDA.

up, many of which are eaſy to be traced; the natural ſtrength of the rock, ſurrounded on three ſides by the precipice, were plainly their inducements for taking ſuch extraordinary pains to extend the city that way; the romantic ſituation of Ronda induced me to take a view of it from the adjacent mountains to the Southward of the town, which no traveller before me has attempted; and, what is ſtill more extraordinary, I am the firſt perſon that ever drew a perſpective of the ruins of Carteia; indeed I am ſenſible, from experience, how jealous the Spaniards in general are, and the precautions neceſſary to avoid the diſagreeable conſequences of their ignorant ſuſpicions: an Engliſh merchant, ſettled at a ſea-port of Catalonia, had his houſe ſeized and him-

ſelf

self thrown into prison, for only hanging a view of the town over his chimney.

Lift of famous Men, Sons of Ronda.

Among the many men of letters who have illustrated Ronda the place of their nativity, Don Diego Perez de Mesa demands honourable mention. He flourished in the sixteenth century, and taught the mathematics in the university of Alcala de Hinares with great reputation; he printed several treatises of practical geometry, cosmography, geography, and navigation; he continued the work of Las Grandesas de España of Medina, and therein had intention to have introduced a very particular account of Ronda: this he never lived to perfect.

Diego Perez de Mesa.

His Works.

RONDA

Don Vicente Espinel

His Works.

Don Vicente Eſpinel flouriſhed in the ſame age, and was not only a moſt excellent poet, but an accomplifhed muſician; he improved and added the fifth chord to the guittar; he was likewiſe the inventor of a kind of Spaniſh rhimes, now called Dezimas or Stanzas, conſiſting of ten lines, but which after him were long named Eſpinelas. He publiſhed three volumes of poetry; the eſteem they merit may be judged of from the Academicians of Madrid, in their collection of the works of the moſt approved Spaniſh poets, having ſelected Eſpinel's Art of Poetry to place at the front of that work called El Parnaſo Eſpañol, in which are introduced ſeveral of his other pieces; his ode to his native country, publiſhed in the third volume, is divine, and may rank with the

the moſt brilliant productions of poetry in Europe.

He wrote the famed romance Del Eſcudero Marcos Obregon, wherein are interwoven many incidents and adventures he himſelf met with in life; in the former ſtage of which he followed the profeſſion of arms: afterwards he took holy orders, and was preſented by Philip II, with a benefice in his native country, where he died poor, the common fate of poets.

He lies buried under the ſteps of the high altar of the church of the Royal Hoſpital of Santa Barbara: He attained to ninety years of age, contrary to the received opinion, that letters ſhorten the life of man; Lopez de Vega Carpio has committed an error

RONDA.

error in affirming he died in Madrid. This great man did not disdain to consult and subject his writings to the correction of Espinel, whose memory he has celebrated in his Laurel de Apollo:

Tu pues eternamente en paz reposes,
O! Padre de las Musas, Docto Orfeo,
De musicos y Cisnes Corifeo;
Que, con las Cuerdas nuevas,
Hoy pudieras haver fundado à Thebas.
Noventa Anos viviste;
Nadie ti dio favor, poco escribiste;
Sea la Tierra leve
A quien Apollo tantas glorias debe.

IMITATED.

Peace to thy shade, who of the Muses Nine
Wast sire and prince! Each amorous swain
Proclaim'd thee of Apollo's train

The

The chief, and favourite ſwan;
Like Orpheus, thy guittar divine
Could, with new ſtrings harmonious, plan
A ſecond Thebes with its enchanting ſtrain.
Thee no Mæcenas knew,
Thro' ninety painful years
Conſum'd in cares and fears:
Thy works were good and few,
Fruits of thy chequer'd days,
But crown'd with bright Apollo's bays.

Don Macario Fariñas, a famous lawyer of Ronda, is deſervedly reckoned the father of antiquaries, not only of his country, but of all Spain, after Ambroſio Morales: Flores, in his Eſpaña Sagrada, quotes him frequently; he collected a great number of medals; he viſited every corner of this Sierra, diſcovered many Roman towns, and firſt publiſhed thoſe inſcriptions of Ronda above quoted; he was not only a very

The Licentiate Don Macario Fariñas.

RONDA. a very learned man, but endowed with a great talent for drawing and painting; a portrait of himſelf, and of his own executing in oil, came to the poſſeſſion of Don Juan Ribera; at his death was found a map of ancient Bætica, which, though it coſt him many peregrinations and many years labour, was ſold by his heirs for four ryals of copper.

His Works.

Into the hands of El Conde de Aguilar, of Seville, fell a manuſcript deſcription of the ſea coaſt of Spain from Cadiz to Malaga, likewiſe by Don Macario Fariñas, of which Flores made great uſe, as well as of the map of Bætica: the printed works of Don Macario Fariñas, whoſe memory is held in the higheſt veneration at Ronda, were El Eſtudiante Romano;

Origin

Origin de los Godos en Eſpaña; De Delictis; Virtudes nuevamente deſcubiertas de las Yerbas medicinales de la Sierra de Ronda; beſides many manuſcripts. He died in the year 1663.

Doctor Don Juan de Campos. His Works.

Doctor Don Juan de Campos, an eminent phyſician of Ronda, contemporary and great friend of Don Macario Fariñas, ought not to be paſſed over in ſilence; he publiſhed ſeveral treatiſes regarding his profeſſion.

Alonzo Vaſquez. His Works.

With the illuſtrious ſons of Ronda claims a place Alonzo Vaſquez, an excellent painter, whoſe works have immortalized his memory in the metropolitan church of Seville, where the altar of San Iſidoro is of his hand; he died in that city in 1650: he ſhone in the painting of fruits, was juſt in

his

RONDA. his colouring, and particularly excelled in draperies and velvet robes; his perſonages are bold, free, and animated with an air peculiar to his pencil.

Don Juan Maria de Ribera.

Don Juan Maria de Ribera ranks among the literati of Ronda, and enjoys great reputation for his learning and taſte in the ſtudy of antiquity: to him we owe many diſcoveries of the ancient and modern hiſtory of his native mountains.

CHAP-

CHAPTER III.

Book II.

GAUCIN.

THE ſecond city for wealth and conſequence in the Sierra de Ronda is Gaucin, placed on the ſummit of that part of it called El Havaral de Ronda, of which in former times Gaucin was eſteemed the key; the Moors fortified it with a caſtle, built moſt aſtoniſhingly on the pinnacles of live rocks; the remains of which are to be ſeen to this day: to judge of the height of the ſituation of Gaucin,

Its high Situation.

RONDA.

Gaucin [*n*], the reader will obſerve it is on the top of a very ſteep mountain, below which are three others, the loweſt ending in the valleys of the river of Carteia; to deſcend them, took us up three hours: from theſe hills you have a proſpect of Gibraltar, of the Streights, and oppoſite Barbary coaſt. Gaucin is large, well built, and contains above 2000 families; here is a fine convent of Mendicant Carmelite Friars; it is about five leagues diſtant from Ronda, and eight from Gibraltar; the evening gun of which garriſon I there heard very plainly.

View from thence of the Streights.

Not far from Gaucin, in the ſame aſpect, though on the other ſide of

[*n*] Of this town I drew the only view ever taken of it.

the

the river, lies Caçares, wherein is nothing remarkable except the Roman inſcriptions I have already quoted; the ſituation of Caçares is likewiſe high.

X U S C A R.

Famous Tower of Xuſcar.

Near Caçares is a Mooriſh village called Xuſcar, wherein are the remains of a tower of an ancient Moſque, ſo artificially conſtructed that a man placed on the ſummit may move it to and fro, and cauſe the bell to ring: an Arabick inſcription tells you, "It was built by the maſter of "all maſters of maſonry."

X I' M E N A.

I have before obſerved, that the fertility, beauty, and ſtrength of theſe

 mountains,

XIMENA. mountains, induced the Romans to form on them many ſettlements, two of which I have particularly deſcribed: to the North of Carteia, a long league diſtant on the ſide of an high mountain, lies a ſtraggling village called Ximena [o]; the top of the hill is occupied by a Mooriſh caſtle, over the arch of whoſe gate is placed a ſtone with the following inſcription:

Stone of Ximena.

L.HERENNIO.HEREN·
NIANO·L·F·QVIR·
CORNELIVS.HEREN·
NIVS·RVSTICVS·
NEPOS·EX·TESTA·
MENTO·POSVIT·
NONIS·MARTIIS.
SEX·QVINTILIO·GOR·
DIANO·SEX·QVIN·
TILIO·MAX·COSS·

[o] Mr. Breval, in his Travels through Spain, has given a good view of this town.

" It

" It has been the base of a statue
" erected by Cornelius Herennius
" Rusticus, to his grandfather Lucius
" Herennius Herennianus, son of Lu-
" cius, and a Roman of the Quirine
" tribe, on the Nones of March, dur-
" ing the consulship of Sextus Quin-
" tilius Gordianus, and Sextus Quin-
" tilius Maximus [*p*]," who held

[*p*] Mr. Conduit, in his memoirs presented to the Royal Society, has given an imperfect copy of a tomb-stone, which he not only says he copied, but that he carried away with him; the same he affirms he did with the stone of Carteia, though, being a pedestal of a statue, it must have weighed some thousands of pounds: the truth is, the Spaniards are so far from suffering you to carry away their monuments of antiquity, that they will often not permit you even to copy them; and this their jealousy proceeds from an ignorant and ridiculous persuasion, that they give information of hidden treasures; for the same reason the Arabick manuscripts of the Moors, which frequently are found in holes and walls, are carefully hid by

 those

XIMENA.

Date of the Stone.

that office in the 13th year of Antoninus Pius, and of the Christian æra 151. A gentleman who visited these parts with Mr. Conduit, of the Royal Society, in the year 1716, has quoted this monument, though very erroneously, and mentions another inscription, containing the name of the people, which I in vain enquired after; and he was so unhappy in copying that it is impossible to make any thing of it; most assuredly he erred when he read RI SPVBLICA OBEN SIS. Near Ximena, Morales assures us, is the famous cave, wherein Marcus Crassus

those into whose hands they fall, and they will rather take the immense pains to transcribe the original, than to trust you even with a view of it. The Roman names on this tomb-stone, of which alone we could make any use, are imperfect, and for that reason I have not transcribed them.

hid

hid himſelf eight months during the civil wars of Marius and Sylla, as you may read at large in Plutarch. Book II.

Roman Ruins near Ubrique.

In the Sierra de Villaluenga near Ubrique, are to be traced very capital ruins of a Roman town, though Don Juan Maria de Ribera, who ſurveyed them, was not ſucceſsful in his endeavours to diſcover any ſtone or inſcription to aſcertain its name.

Idem at Auditas.

In the ſame Sierra, between Grazalema [q] and Ronda, three quarters of a league diſtant from this laſt town, under the Peñon of Auditas, are to be

[q] The town of Grazalema is ſeated four leagues to the Weſt of Ronda, and chiefly ſupports itſelf by a manufactory of coarſe cloth, though very ſoft, of which the Spaniards make their cloaks.

 ſeen

XIMENA. seen vestiges of another ancient city: on the summit of the hill is an algibe of water of Roman brick; and among the ruins, in the year 1766, was found the half of a brass plate, with the following inscription; the other part, on which was the name of the town, has unfortunately never been found, and of course this antiquity is of little other use than commemorating several Roman families which flourished in Spain, especially that of Balbus so known and powerful in Cadiz.

Book II.

Inscription of Auditas.

. . . .

\ANNO·CN·CINNAI·MAGN . . .

. . XV·K·NOVEMBRIS . . .

Q·MARIVS·BALBVS·HOSP . . .

SENATV·POPVLOQVE . . . . .

LIBERIS·QVE·EORVM . . . .

POSTEROSQVE·EORVM . . . .

CLIENTELAM·QVE. . . . . . .

POSTERORVM·QVE . . . . . .

. . . . EC. . . . .

M·FABIVS . . . .

M·MANILIVS . . . .

P.CORNELIVS . . . .

C.FABIVS . . . .

Don Francisco Xavier Espinosa, an excellent antiquary, and curate of Cortes, which lies under the Northern hills of the Sierra de Ronda, published in 1770 the following inscription found among some ruins in the neighbourhood of

SAEPONA.

that town, and which there fixes the ſituation of ancient Sæpona, mentioned by Pliny, in the ſame line and rank with Arunda itſelf.

" Præter hæc in Celtica, Acinipo, " Arunda, Arunci, Turobriga, Laſ- " tigi, Alpeſa, Sæpona, Serippo [r]."

DIVO·MARCO·
AVRELIO·ANTONINO·PIO·
GERMANICO SARMATICO·
RES·PVB·SAEPONENSIVM·
D·D·
CVRANT·FABIO·SENECIONE·
MARS . T·FABIO·POLLIONE·

" The republick of Sæpona dedi- " cated a ſtatue to the emperor Mar-

[r] Plin, lib. iii. cap. 1.

" cus

" cus Aurelius; the erecting of which " was committed to the care of Fa- " bius Senecion Marſus, and Titus " Fabius Pollio."

SUCCUBO.

Succubo gave Birth to Annius Verus,

Succubo was a municipial town, famous for having given birth to Annius Verus, grandfather of the emperor Marcus Aurelius, to whom the foregoing inſcription of Sæpona was dedicated: its poſition, though yet undiſcovered, is placed by Ambroſio Morales in this Sierra; and his opinion ſeems ſupported by Pliny, who enumerates Succubo with Singilis (near Antiquera) and other towns lying towards the ſea in the province of the Baſtitani; notwithſtanding, Father

SUCCUBO. ther Flores, bewildered by Hardouin, is of another opinion; the taſte for the ſtudy and ſearching after anti-quities is ſo great now in Spain, and theſe parts eſpecially boaſt ſo many learned virtuoſi among its reſpectable clergy, that we may expect ſoon to ſee this and many other diſputed points of the Roman hiſtory cleared up to us. The family of Annius Verus is ſtill extant in Ronda, by the name of Vera.

whoſe Family ſtill exiſts in this Province.

I R I P P O.

Equally obſcure is the poſition of Irippo, another Roman town, ſituated in theſe parts; it is mentioned by none of the ancient geographers: to its privilege of coining money, Irippo is entirely indebted for the memory of exiſtence; both Don Luis Velaſ-

quez,

quez, and Father Flores, have published a coin of Irippo [s]: the reverse bears a figure seated on a curule chair, the cornucopia in one hand, and a pine-apple in the other; the pine was the symbol of Cybele according to Phædrus:

Book II.

Coin of Irippo.

Olim, quas vellent esse in tutela sua
Divi legerunt Arbores; placuit Phœbo laurea;
Pinus Cybele [t] ——

In former times, the gods the guardians were
Of different trees; beneath Apollo's care
The laurel grew, the tow'ring pine did share
The patronage of Cybele——

The termination of Irippo, similar to Acinipo, Lacippo, Bæcippo, and others, which, Pliny observes, was peculiar to the Celtica Bætica, seems to

[s] See the medal.
[t] Lib. iii. fab. 17.

place

IRIPPO. Seated in the Sierra del Pinal.

place Irippo here among them, and the circumstance of the pine somewhere near the Sierra del Pinal, whose woods are still famous for that fruit.

A C I N I P O.

Of Acinipo we shall have much more to say; it is situated two leagues to the North-East of Ronda, on the broad head of a lofty mountain, whence you discover a most charming prospect, its summit giving you a perfect view of the Sierra Morena North, the mountains of Granada East, and of the endless plains of Seville, the island of Cadiz and the ocean to the South-West.

The

The circumference of the town ſeems not only to have taken in the top of the hill, but to have extended a full mile further down the valley beneath; the ruins and foundations of its walls and towers are eaſy to be traced.

Theatre of Acinipo.

Here is to be ſeen part of a theatre of much the ſame bigneſs, make, and deſign, as that of Carteia, though in better preſervation: like it the building formed an oblong ſemicircular, terminated by two towers, and had three capital entrances; the walls were formed of large ſtones, joined with lead, and once adorned with carved mouldings; their original height ſeems to have been about 60 feet; as the theatre of Carteia, ſo this leans on the ſide of a riſing hill; it had twenty-

Acinipo. three rows of ſeats, eight of which are ſtill entire, and one of the cells or boxes wherein was fixed the Harmonic metal to reſound and modulate the voices; at the two entrances may be diſtinguiſhed, the apartments called Hoſpitalia; the aſcents to the rows of ſeats are entire, the orcheſtra is covered with rubbiſh and materials, which riſe to the height of five rows of benches.

Near the theatre lies a pedeſtal, at which at preſent only is legible,

First Stone of Acinipo.

QVINTIO·SERVILIO·

Without the precinct of the walls are the ruins of a temple, dedicated according to the Roman cuſtom to Mars; an enormous pedeſtal of whoſe

ſtatue

ſtatue lies under a heap of ruins: of the inſcription may be read,

MARTI·AVG· Second Stone of Acinipo.

By it was a ſmaller ſtone, likewiſe of marble, whereon you trace the name of

ACINIPO· Third Stone of Acinipo.

But the moſt ſuperb monument of ancient Acinipo is the great temple, whoſe dimenſions meaſure 65 yards each way; the fabrick of it is very remarkable, being divided into quadrangular apartments of ſeven yards and a half diameter, in each of which is ſtill a pedeſtal of a yard and a half high, with the marks of the feet of the idols, and fronting each an altar to Temple of Acinipo.

ACINIPO. to offer ſacrafices on; the canals or gutters for the blood are entire.

The ground round about this temple, having been for ages covered with capitals, broken columns, and images, the peaſants, in order to clear the earth for the reception of grain, have, by degrees, gathered them into heaps

Its Ruins. and piles, where they lie in undiſtinguiſhed confuſion; the pavement of

Marble Pavement; the temple was found uninjured beneath a yard depth of rubbiſh, and is the moſt noble teſtimony of its ancient magnificence, being compoſed of large poliſhed jaſpers a foot thick.

tranſported to Ronda in 1650. In the year 1650, this pavement was all tranſported to Ronda, by order of the city, and with it they built the beautiful portal of the town-houſe; one

one of the ſtones, being reſerved for the private uſe of a particular perſon, is admired for its high poliſh, great beauty, and for being variegated with fifteen colours.

Book II.

On one ſide of the above-mentioned portal, was at the ſame time placed an inſcription, which Don Luis Velaſquez has copied erroneouſly, and more particularly ſo Father Flores, both in the 1ſt vol. of his Medallas Eſpañolas, and in the ninth of La Eſpaña Sagrada. The correctneſs of the following may be depended on:

Acinipo.

Fourth Stone of Acinipo.

FABIAE·MATRI·

L·FABIVS·VICTOR·

TESTAMENTO·STATVAM·

PONI·IVSSIT·

ORDO·ACINIPONENSIS·

LOCVM·DECREVIT·

M·AEMILIVS·S . . P . . .

STATVAM·FIERI . . . .

P· O·

In English, " Lucius Fabius Victor ordered this ſtatue to be erected to his mother Fabia, in his teſtament; and the government of Acinipo having granted a ſpot for its erection, Marcus Æmilius, at his own expence, took care to place it."

Don Luis Velaſquez has quoted another inſcription, although I could

6 not

not find out whence he got it, being unknown to Don Juan Ribera: as it bears the title of Decurion or Alderman of Acinipo, I shall here give it: Book II.

Irish Stone of Acinipo

L·ARO . . . . .
ARIAE . . VIR . . .
VN·CO . . . ON . .
DECVRION . . . . .
ACINIPON . . . . .
IVM . . . .
D· D·

Among the ruins of the great temple, were likewise the following:

ACINIPO.

Sixth Stone of Acinipo.

GENIO OPPI . .

SACRVM

M SERVILIVS·

ASPER·GENII·

SACRORVM·

CVRIARVM·

D·S·P·D.

"Marcus Servilius Aſper, prieſt of "the temple, at his own expence, "placed this ſtatue to the genius or "tutelar divinity of the town."

Seventh Stone of Acinipo.

M·MARIO·M·F·M.N·

QVIR·FRONTONI·

POPVLVS·ET·CALLI·II·

VIR . . .

. . ENTE·PATRONO·

OB·MERITA·EX·AERE.

CONFLATO·D·D·

"It

"It has been the baſe of a ſtatue "raiſed in braſs by the people and "Duum-viri of the town of Callus "to Marcus Marius Fronto, ſon and "grandſon of Marcus, a Roman citi- "zen of the Quirinal tribe, and de- "dicated to him as to their patron "and a perſon of great merit."

The memory of this Family is to this day perpetuated at ſome olive-yards in the neighbourhood of Acinipo, which eſtate is ſtill called Los Frontones: it was of conſular rank, as we learn from Pliny Secundus, who ſucceeded Julius Frontinus in the augurſhip. The father of Martial the poet was named Fronto.

Memory of the Frontoni.

This is the ſecond mention of the town of Callus, which, by the pedeſtal

Situation of Callus.

 before

Acinipo. before us, appears to have been a ſeparate commonwealth, governed by its own Duum-virs; the two leagues between Ronda and Acinipo are full of foundations and marks of Roman towns; Don Juan Ribera, without determining the exact poſition of Callus, ſuppoſes it on a ſpot called Los Villares.

In a Cortijo, not far from Acinipo, was placed the pedeſtal of a ſtatue dedicated to the goddeſs of victory by F. Proculus:

Eighth Stone of Acinipo.

VICTORIAE

AVG·

F . . PROCVLVS·

The head of this ſtatue was found in the wall round the yard of the ſame

ſame houſe; another baſe lies there, inſcribed

Book II.

PAVLO·AEMILIO·

Ninth Stone of Acinipo.

That ſo great a family ſhould be eſtabliſhed in Acinipo, adds no ſmall honour to the faſti of this town; we meet with it on the medals of Elche Calahorra, Coruña, Morviedro, and Porcuna.

Antiques and Cameos dug up at Acinipo.

Don Juan Maria de Ribera has in his muſeum a great number of the antiques found continually by the labourers, every time they plow the fields, not only on the ſpot of Acinipo, but round about, in ſuch abundance, that ſeveral people have frequently offered to rent them, with the ſole view of digging up every part; he has

ACINIPO. got points and pieces of arrows of various ſorms; rings of fine gold, cameſeos of cornelian and agate, one of them found not long ago by a countryman of ineſtimable value, and for which he had been offered eighty doblloons, exactly reſembling the famous ring of Nero; it is of an oval form, of the breadth of a ſixpence, and the ſubject a naked Venus: he highly eſteems a little ſeal of braſs, with a ring at its back to hang it by; the impreſſion a Venus riſing out of the ſea, and with her right hand preſſing her locks; another is a little brazen harpy, with a woman's face, the body of a bird, and eagle's claws; more curious ſtill is a lump of balſam, tranſparent, of a brown colour and very ſolid, it burns in the fire, and emits a ſingular fragrance.

I brought

I brought away with me from Ronda ſeveral camefeos, picked up at Acinipo: one of them is of an opaque ſtone, the figure an armed Mars, round which are Greek characters [*t*].

Another is of red cornelian, with a beautiful naked figure of good Succeſs, a copy of the celebrated ſtatue in Rome, deſcribed by Pliny [*u*], carved by Euphranor, with a patera in one hand, and ears of corn in the other.

[*t*] It is of black Egyptian marble called Baſaltes, of which Montfaucon aſſures us moſt of the Abraxas were made, and is moſt certainly one of thoſe ſtones ſo called, which the diſciple of Baſilides Marcus uſed to diſtribute to the women in Spain, as a charm and remedy for all diſorders. This heretick ſpread his doctrines over all this country in the ſecond century, according to St. Jerom; the characters contain ſome unknown myſtery.

[*u*] Lib. xxxiv. c. 8.

Of

Acinipo.

Coin of Acinipo.

Of medals of the mint of Acinipo, the Racolta has been infinite; Don Juan Ribera has in his cabinet all the different dyes publiſhed by Flores; among thoſe I purchaſed at Carteia was one of Acinipo, which ſhews two ears of wheat and barley, between them the name of the town, the reverſe is a bunch of grapes, others bear the olive branch and vine leaf [*w*]: theſe are the common ſymbols of Acinipo on moſt of her coin, and are to this day the products of her fruitful territory; to them are often added the moon and ſtars, objects of worſhip among the ancient Celtici; the name of Lucius Folce alone appears as yet on the money of this town; Flores has obſerved it is not to

Family of Lucius Folce.

[*w*] See the medals of Acinipo.

be

be met with in any Roman hiſtory, coin, or monument, and of courſe is plainly that of an original Celtiberian family, which is ſtill flouriſhing in Spain, and hence derives the certain knowledge of its moſt remote antiquity [x].

L A S T I G I.

Zahara the ancient Laſtigi.

Four leagues South-Weſt of Ronda, and on the ſummit of a very rude mountain,

[x] Don Antonio Valcarcel has juſt publiſhed at Valentia a very imperfect and broken coin of Acinipo; the reverſe of which has ſomething like an ear of wheat, and above it part of the letters of the name of the town; the head (if it be one) he has deſigned to reſemble that of Hercules, ſurrounded by an olive branch, though, on comparing the engraved plate of this medal with the account he has given of it, I rather ſuſpect it to have been a bad-ſtruck coin of the ſame dye as N° 2.

LASTIGI. mountain, lies Zahra, or, as the Spaniards pronounce it, Zahara, a ſmall but ſtrong town, built by the Moors on the foundations of the ancient Coin of Laſtigi. Laſtigi, of whom various medals coined by them have reached us [y], and which alone have preſerved its fame, no monument or inſcription having ever been diſcovered in Zahara: Pliny has commemorated its ſituation in Celtici, which comprehended, as I have before ſaid, the Sierra de Ronda; and Father Flores, who reſided here many years, has determined it to have riſen out of the ruins of Laſtigi.

The ſtrength and ſituation of Zahara is wonderful; it is unap-

[y] See Medal of Laſtigi, N° 1.

proachable

proachable save to the Westward, and several of its streets and houses are hewn out of the live rock [z], at the bottom of which passes the Guadalete.

Rio Guadalete.

The name imposed on this town is Mahometan, and signifies in Arabick *flowery*, a name, which well becomes a place, whose gardens, to the West of the rock called Los Algodonares, produce all manner of fruits and orange-trees, and maintain two hundred families: in Zahara itself they count 800. On the highest pinnacle of the hill are the ruins of a Moorish castle.

S E T E N I L.

Setenil is two leagues nearer Ronda, and its situation exactly resembles

[z] A very good plate of it may be seen in Les Delices d'Espagne.

that

SETENIL. that of *Zahara, to the North of which town lie the cumbrous mountains of

La Sierra del Pinal. La Sierra del Pinal, which, though twenty leagues diſtant from the coaſt of Cadiz, are the firſt land of Spain, that the India homeward - bound ſhips diſcover.

CHAP-

CHAPTER IV.

Book. II.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE SIERRA DE RONDA.

THE North boundaries of the Sierra de Ronda border upon Ubrique, Xerez de la Frontera and Zahara, comprehending the rich arable lands of Acinipo. The North-East overlooks the Hoya of Malaga; there lies the Sierra Blanquilla, eternally covered with ſnow. To the North-Weſt riſe Las Montañas del Pinal, called by the Moors Jamares, whoſe towering pines ſupply Ronda and

Geographical Deſcription of the Sierra.

SIERRA OF RONDA.

and the whole country round with timber, and are the haunts of the mountain goat, the wild boar, and the wolf. Theſe two vie in height with the famous Sierra Nevada of Granada, equalled by none other in the whole peninſula of Spain.

The South-Eaſt mountains coaſt the Mediterranean ſea over Marvella and Eſtepona, under the names of La Sierra de Arboto, and La Sierra Bermeja, both likewiſe exceedingly lofty, yielding paſture to infinite troops of cattle, and generally crowned with foreſts of cheſnuts [a].

[a] During the time of the Moors, the breeding ewes belonging to the city of Ronda alone were computed at 200,000; now they may not exceed 20,000.

The

The Southern hills are ſtyled the Havaral de Ronda, on whoſe aſpect lie many populous towns; the laſt of which are Gaucin and Caçares: the Havaral de Ronda enjoys a richer ſun and milder climate than any other parts of the Sierra; the pomgranate, the orange, the citron, and the grape, which there refuſe their fruit, here give it in perfection and abundance.

The diſtricts of Ximena and La Sauceda follow; and to the Weſt extends itſelf La Sierra de Villaluenga, which contains ſeven villas, among which are Aloucin, a great town, Abroque and Coronil, a beautiful place full of verdure and water, and Montellano where the Sierra ends. Theſe I paſt through on my road to Seville from Gibraltar in the year 1760,

Sierra of Ronda.

1760, and a more delightful country my eyes never wiſh to behold.

Its Products.

Quarries of Marble.

Many are the quarries of excellent marble all over the Sierra de Ronda, both black, white, red, grey, and mottled: that of the Sierra de Cortes is very beautiful: I brought away ſamples of it, together with thoſe of the other diſtricts. Leſs valuable, though more prized, are the mines of

Gold and Silver Mines.

gold in the Sierra Bermeja; under Montecorto is another of ſilver, where there is a profound pit, and at its mouth mountains of eſcoria or rubbiſh, from which the diſtrict took its name, according to the opinion of Don Juan de Ribera; this mine is very ancient[†], and was firſt opened by the Phœnicians.

Near

Near Ubrique are mines of lead; and lately were begun by the Marques de Pilares near the Sierra de Gaucin, fabricks of iron and tin, and founderies for cannon, whoſe conſtruction coſt 300,000 dollars.

Lead.

Tin.
Iron.

The loadſtone and amyanthus form whole mountains; this latter I met with in the Sierra de Toloz; its properties are very wonderful; the ancients were well acquainted with the amyanthus, the Greeks called it *ασϐεςος*. I have in my cabinet ſeveral ſpecimens of it, and, by repeated experiments, found it to be of the true kind, enduring the moſt fierce fire without injury to its texture; writing paper has been made of it, though more for curioſity than uſe; the Romans, it is thought, rendered the

Loadſtone.
Amyanthus.

SIERRA OF RONDA

amyanthus ſoft by ſteeping in water, and worked it into cloth by the help of thread to hold it together, folding the bodies of their dead in it when they laid them on the funeral pile, and thereby preſerving the human aſhes from mixing with thoſe of the combuſtibles that were conſumed with them. Urns have been dug up in Italy with a cloth of amyanthus wrapped over them.

Deſcription of it

It is generally found in hard brown flakes, ſtringy, and full of fibres; within white and ſoft, coming off and adhering to the touch like the wing of a moth; you may crumble it between your fingers to powder; the chemiſts uſe the amyanthus, and account it an efficacious antidote againſt poiſons.

The

Grana.

The crop of ſcarlet dye is not near ſo conſiderable as it uſed to be, owing to the great deſtruction of the Coſcojos, or holm oaks, on which it breeds. The grana is a ſmall worm as red as blood, engendering in the ſpring on thoſe trees. The natives collect and form them into cakes; they dye cloth or ſilk of the richeſt ſcarlet; the ancients knew no other, nor the Spaniards before the diſcovery of the cochineal in America. It is ſtill a very lucrative trade to thoſe that follow it; and, conſidering the extravagant price of cochineal, I wonder it is not more encouraged.

Deſcription of them.

Excellent Waters.

Springs of light cryſtalline, and moſt ſalutary water, abound in every part; ſome as cold as the ſnowy hills from which they riſe; others waſh

 linen

SIERRA OF RONDA.

linen without the aid of ſoap, as in a fountain near Gaucin: in a garden of Alfaro is another whoſe water wonderfully whitens the ſkin. By the celebrated convent of Las Nieves, on the road from Ronda to Malaga, ſpring two fountains near each other; the one ſweet, but its companion exceedingly ſalt, forming cruſts of a vermillion colour and redoubled acrimony.

Fine Air of the Sierra.

The air of theſe Sierras is generally cold, eſpecially the capital, ſituated in the midſt of ſo many ſnowy mountains; but this inconvenience is balanced by the quantity and cheapneſs of fire-wood, and a dry and wholeſome climate, where both men and animals enjoy uninterrupted health, and very long lives; whence the Ronda proverb;

En

Book II.

En Ronda los hombres
De ochenta años son pollones.

Longevity of the Inhabitants.

Here at eighty years
A man a boy appears.

Not many years ago, in the caverns and precipices of Ronda was miſſed a raven, who annually built there, and which thoſe Spaniards, who conquered the country and firſt peopled the town, took notice of in 1485, without fear of equivocation, from the ſingularity of ſome white feathers in its tail and wings [a]. The women here are worthy of our attention for their beauty and elegant ſhapes; moſt extraordinary is their fruitfulneſs, and it

Example of it.

Beauty of the Sex.

[a] Pliny has quoted Heſiod for the author of a received opinion, "that the life of a crow "exceeds that of a man nine times over." Plin. lib. vii. cap. 48.

SIERRA OF RONDA.

Their Fruitfulneſs.

is very common for them to be the mothers of twelve to twenty children.

Panegyrick of the Sierra de Ronda.

Caſting an eye on this happy region, we ſhall find abundant reaſon to bleſs that Almighty Being, who with a moſt liberal and ample hand has endowed it with ſo exuberant a fertility. If we aſcend the mountains and hills to the North, there we find in the greateſt perfection all the fruits of Great Britain, and a cold air that needs the warmeſt rays of the ſummer's ſun; again in the valleys and Sierra de Gaucin, a climate ſo benign as to produce the orange and grape, and ripen the fruit and corn before any other part of Andalucia.

Its Gardens.

The gardens of the city of Ronda extend a long league on the banks of the

the river; in them nature is ſo luxuriant, and the trees grow to ſuch an aſtoniſhing ſize, as to need the aſſiſtance of props and poles to ſupport the overcharged branches; the windfalls of which, gathered in baſkets for the nouriſhment of their ſwine (while the acorn and cheſnut is ripening) amount yearly to above an hundred thouſand buſhels; in theſe gardens I was ſhewn a walnut-tree, whoſe tithe generally ſurpaſſed 10,000 nuts; its prodigious bulk may thence be imagined: a noble tree, which may well ſtand in competition with the famous cheſnut of the Alpujarras that houſed a family within it [*b*].

[*b*] This cheſnut was in the village of Rubion, in the taa or diſtrict of Pitres; a woman and her children lived in the hollow of the tree, and under its branches were placed the ſilk-looms.

Lilies,

SIERRA OF RONDA.

Flowers.

Lilies, violets, pinks, myrtles [*c*], roſes, woodbines, and a thouſand other flowers, enamel every part of theſe hills in extravagant profuſion, and nouriſh an infinite number of bees, whoſe well-peopled hives yield ſuch a ſuperabundant racolta [*d*] of honey and wax, as gives credit to the old Mooriſh chronicles; which report, that the kings of Granada paid, in tribute to the Chriſtian monarchs, wax more than ſufficient for the expence of all Spain.

Honey and Wax.

Medicinal Herbs.

For medicinal herbs the Sierra de Ronda is a moſt valuable botanic gar-

[*c*] On the laſt day of my journey from Granada to Ronda, we were loſt in a grove of myrtles; and while the muleteers went different ways to explore the road, I ſet myſelf down in a wilderneſs of ſweets; the trees around me were from 12 to 20 feet high, and in full bloom; the myrtle is ſo common in Spain, that the bakers heat their ovens with it.

[*d*] Racolta is a Spaniſh term for an annual harveſt or crop.

den:

den [*e*]: the ſhops of the druggiſts not only of Spain but of the Indies, are hence ſupplied.

Game and wild Beaſts of the Sierra.

Theſe mountains ſhelter red partridges, and quails; both roe-bucks and fallow deer; rabbits, hares, and mountain goats, whoſe young are the ordinary food of the dreaded eagle; in the ſhelter of their boundleſs woods range at large the wolf [*f*], the

[*e*] Thoſe which I could learn the Spaniſh names of are the following:

El Allazor	Las Dos Salvias	El Obruſco
La Angelica	El Eſcordio	Orozuz
La Artemiſa	La Encorbada	La Oropeſa
La Betonica	El Hypericon	El Polipodio
La Chirivia	El Lupulo	Regaliza
La Ciento en Grana	La Manſanilla	El Racimillo
La Colutea	La Madre Selva	El Suzon
Corona de Rey	La Mil in Rama	La Salva Rabia
El Siclamino	La Zamarilla	La Zexa

[*f*] The wolves of the Sierra de Ronda are moſt bold and daring; in winter, when the ground is covered with ſnow, they often come in troops to the high lands, and attack travellers; nothing but fire-arms can intimidate them; they will ſometimes ſurround the oxen yoked to a cart in ſpite

SIERRA OF RONDA

the fox, the fierce boar, polecat, and racoon, ginetta [g], hedge-hog, weasel, ferret, squirrel, cameleon, and a mountain cat, called in Spanish, de clavo, from his spotted skin; in strength, size, and fierceness, little inferior to the tiger; with these consorted in former ages bears, the last of which race was killed in the grove of the Cæsars in 1571: the wild bulls of the Sierra de Ronda are likewise famous all over Spain; hence the circus's of Seville, Cadiz and Malaga are supplied.

of the driver; in which case they are forced to unyoke them, that they may the better defend themselves, else the wolves will tear their flesh off their haunches by piece-meal.

[g] The ginetta is a species of the civet-cat, which is peculiar to Spain, and to be found in no other part of Europe; it bears a bag under its tail, which emits a perfume, though not very strong; the tail of this animal is as long as its body, and beautifully marked with black and white rings: in Buffon may be seen a good plate of

Book II.

Wild Fruits of the Woods.

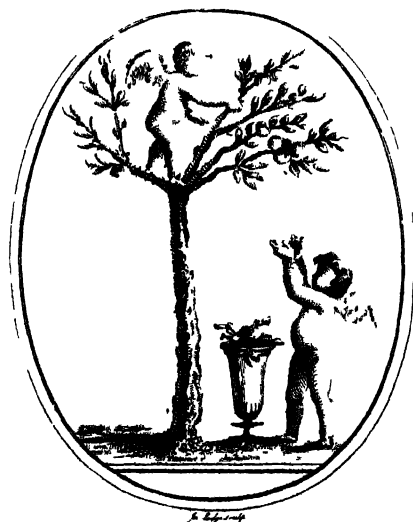
I will close the natural hiſtory of Ronda (which deſerves our beſt attention, and a far abler pen) with a note of the wild products of its moſt fruitful woods: at their roots grow potatoes, yams, pig-nuts, trufles, morells, muſhrooms, aſparagus, and artichoaks of different ſorts; the loads of cheſnuts, He only who created them is able to count; equally abundant are the delicious acorns [*b*], algarobas, medlars, madroños, or wild ſtrawberries, pines, figs, almonds, wild

of it; but that author is miſtaken in aſſerting that the ginetta can only live in low and marſhy ſpots; the mountains of Ronda abound with them.

[*b*] The acorn in Spain is ſweet, large, and delicate; the Spaniards with reaſon give it a place at their table; the apple of the pine in Spain contains in every nob a ſmall kernel, very palatable; the natives ſteep them in treacle, and call them piñones; the madroño is exceedingly good, but has the peculiar effect of intoxicating the brain of thoſe who eat them too freely.

SIERRA OF RONDA.

pears, plumbs, grapes, apples of numerous kinds; among them a ſmall red ſort, called moſtaſo, inferior to none in the garden: a man baniſhed by violence or miſchance from ſociety, and ſheltered in theſe foreſts, would never want a plentiful ſupport, and would have reaſon to call to mind the golden age of our firſt forefathers.



E R R A T A.

V O L. I.

Pag.	Lin.	
31.	12.	*add*, at Damafcus.
76.	10.	*after* reverfe, *infert* is.
78.	8.	*for* god, *read* gods.
80.	6.	*dele* long.
85.	19.	*after* N° *infert* 1; *after* 4, *infert* 7, 8, 9, 10.
88.		*Note*, medal N° 3. *read* N° 8.
97.	17.	*for* thence, *read* and.
103.	7.	*dele* large.
105.	1.	*dele* fmall.
112.	6.	*for* three, *read* thee.
119.	4.	*for* N° 6, *read* N° 5.
	14.	*after* N° 2, *infert* N° 5.
	15.	*after* N° 9, *infert* N° 10.
	d°.	*after* N° 12, *infert* N° 13.
	16.	*for* N° 6, *read* N° 5.
122.	1.	*for* N° 12, *read* N° 13.
	11.	*for* N° 18, *read* N° 23.
	17.	*for* from, *read* for.
123.	2.	*for* N° 14, *read* N° 17.
	6.	*for* N° 19, *read* N° 14.
125.	1.	*for* N° 15, *read* N° 18.
	3.	*for* N° 13. 16, and 17, *read* N° 12, 13. 19, 20.
128.	7.	*for* N° 20, *read* N° 15.
131.	20.	*for* N° 14, *read* N° 17.
135.	11.	*for* N° 15, *read* N° 18.
	13.	*for* N° 16, *read* in another coin quoted by Flores.
14[illegible]	4.	*infert*, of which I drew a view.
211.	11.	*after* high, *add* as.
272.	12.	*for* Morenoe, *read* Morena.